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## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLIV. NUMBER 1.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2250.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

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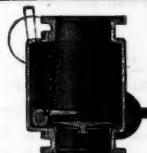
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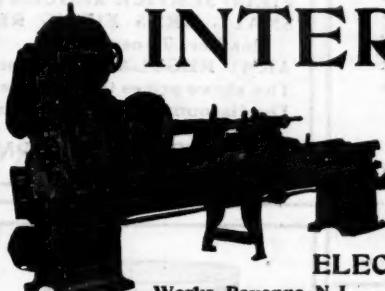
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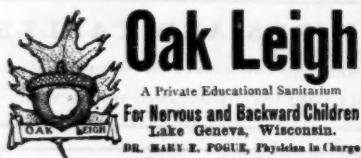


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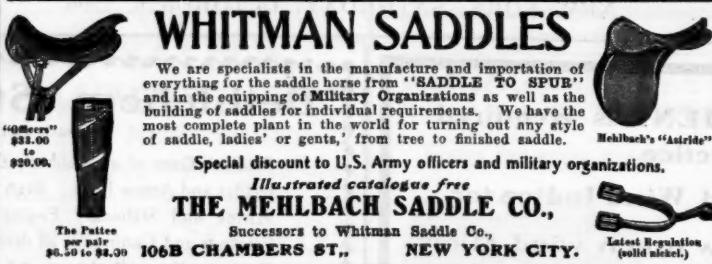
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Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, in his annual report, from which we have already quoted at some length, calls attention to a situation which is rather disquieting. It appears that on the night of Jan. 23, 1906, James W. McDonald, an enlisted man of the 19th U.S. Infantry, was murdered at Parang, Island of Mindanao, by five Moros, who made their escape. Their names and whereabouts are known, but they are protected by their chiefs and cannot be captured by any lawful process. A military expedition could probably get them, but this cannot be permitted under the government of law existing in the Moro Province; moreover, such an expedition would bring on a condition of general war in that part of the country which might easily spread throughout the lake region. "The result of this state of affairs," says General Bliss, "is an unfortunate but widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among the troops and resentment toward the civil government which, in spite of all its lawful efforts, has failed to arrest the murderers. There is one thing, and one thing only, which will enforce among the Moros a continued and steadily growing respect for laws relating to crimes of violence, and in fact for any civilized law; but this would involve a reversal of the policy in respect to the distribution of garrisons in this department, and which has resulted from motives of economy. Our policy has been and is to concentrate troops in a few comparatively large garrisons where they can be most easily and economically supplied. The result is that the Moros living a short distance away from any one of these garrisons cease to appreciate the fact that it is there. Investigation shows that in the recent uprising in the District of Davao the headmen had convinced their people that because no soldiers were visible they were all dead or they had all left the island. The effect of this is obvious on the minds of a simple-minded but savage people whose respect for government still continues to be largely due to the outward evidence of that government's power. Under our present system, it is, therefore, to be expected that for a good while to come there will be periods during which a contempt for authority—due to the absence of any symbol of that authority—will gradually grow until it results in an outbreak. This will be followed by military operations, which will surprise the people into a knowledge that the arm of the law is still strong and there will ensue another period of quiet. Unless there should be a widespread and concerted agreement to resist governmental authority—which among these people is not to be conceived—a small body of troops is all that is needed to put down any of these outbreaks. The trouble is, that our concentration of the troops, and their withdrawal from the constant observation of the natives, result in an actual temptation for these outbreaks. Our present garrisons, were they broken up into smaller detachments, could be so widely distributed throughout the Moro country as to enforce a continued respect for law, with the probability that there would never be occasion for military operations at all. Armies have before been used in this way, resulting in a civilizing and peace-producing effect, and it could be so done here. It can be done, however, only at a very considerable increase in the expense now incurred for the maintenance of the troops in the Moro Province."

As paragraphs we have published from time to time show, there is a very active inquiry as to the best means of preventing enteric, both in British army circles in England and in India, where a standing committee upon the subject has been appointed by General Kitchener. Additional importance has been given to this inquiry by the appearance of typhoid, followed by several deaths, in a militia battalion in training at Fleetwood, England. Among the plans proposed for eradicating this disease is the creation of a non-combatant water corps, but this is

open to the very serious objection that attends the increase in an army of non-combatants in time of war and a corresponding addition to the difficulties of transportation and supply. The only effective remedy for the personal neglect of proper safe-guards which results in disease would seem to be to train the individual soldier to take the precautions necessary to keep himself in the best possible condition and then to hold him responsible for any wilful neglect of these precautions as for any other infraction of discipline. We cannot have in the English or American soldier the tractability which is supposed to be characteristic of the individual Japanese, but certainly something may be accomplished by the application of rigid rules of discipline to matters of personal conduct which, as the statistics of war show, have heretofore been too much neglected. It is first necessary, however, to impress officers with the importance of the matter, and this the present medical investigations should help to do. The exceeding difficulty of the problem of preventing the contamination of water where men are gathered together in large numbers is shown by the fact that sanitary engineers have not yet reached any satisfactory determination of the absolutely best method of securing a perfectly pure supply of water for large cities. The water flowing over the surface of the ground, which is what moving armies must chiefly depend upon, is much more dangerous than the water obtained from depths to which it has descended through the soil, which has acted in some measure as a filter. Concerning the use of portable filters, scientists give us the disquieting information that they only serve to furnish a nesting place for bacteria. Boiling water seems to be the only sure means of purifying it, and this necessitates subsequent aeration and cooling to make it attractive. Under the actual conditions of field service in time of war, it would seem that we must be compelled on occasion to add, in a measure, the risks of infection to the other risks of war, if we would avoid the paralyzing influence of delay at a critical moment. But this necessity offers no excuse for the neglect of proper sanitary precautions during the time spent in camp, such as would have largely diminished the amount of preventable disease among our volunteers for the Spanish War. A sick soldier is of less account than a dead soldier, for he diminishes the fighting line not only by the loss of his own service, but by that of those who must attend upon him and feed and transport him.

Public opinion in Europe strongly upholds the measures instituted in Cuba by the United States Government, and the steps taken by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are recognized as both wise and timely. In Germany alone are they regarded with disfavor, the comment of the German press indicating a spirit of antipathy toward the American policy. The tone of the English press is entirely friendly. The London Standard declares that it is the almost universal opinion in England that it would have been better if the United States had annexed Cuba at the outset. The Chronicle says that Secretary Taft's action was inevitable, and adds: "Cuba for the Cubans would be a right and wise policy if it could only be carried out, but, alas, there is little in the recent history of the island to justify hope." The Times, speaking of the course taken by President Roosevelt, says: "It was a resolute and characteristic proceeding such as his fellow countrymen admire. His choice of Mr. Taft as his envoy was undoubtedly the best that could possibly have been made. The United States will doubtless keep a firm hand on the administration, but it will still be Cuba, following the lines indicated in Mr. Taft's proclamation. There are many analogies Mr. Roosevelt might follow. India, Egypt and Tunis suggest plenty." The Spectator also favors the annexation of Cuba by the United States, and expresses the following interesting view of the situation: "What we should like to see would be Major General Leonard Wood given a ten years' appointment in Cuba, with a commission to rule the island as he ruled it before. At the end of ten years Cuba should be invited to enter the Union with full rights and obligations of Statehood. During the preliminary period Cuba ought to have unrestricted access to the markets of the United States, so that the natural resources of the island might be developed and the influx of American citizens and capital be encouraged. The prosperity which must result from direct government by an administrator like General Wood and from a fiscal union with the United States would be the best possible preparation for the admission of Cuba into the Union."

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, A.D.C. to His Majesty, King Edward, who is now in the United States with the rifle team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, is not sure that the acquisition of distant territories by the United States will prove fortunate or unfortunate for American interests. Discussing this question in an article which appears in the New York Times, he remarks: "There can be no doubt that the possession of the Philippines and Cuba by the United States would be decidedly advantageous to British commerce, but whether it would be quite so advantageous to America (an enormous country, with 100 millions of people here to-day and with 150 millions here in the next thirty years, if the present rate of increase and immigration continues), is altogether another question. The continental America was absolutely secure against any attack from any quarter, but whether the same can be said of the Empire of America is not quite so certain. Of course, dis-

tant possessions mean points of armed mobility, and this policy once embarked upon, it is difficult to see where it will stop. Indeed, a great ruler has told me, whom I cannot name, that it is by no means impossible that America will be driven by force of commerce to colonize the Old World. \* \* \* I am delighted that the American Government has determined to project the Panama Canal, which I have always felt certain could be easily done, and which was first suggested by the British Consul in Valparaiso in 1838. There can be little doubt that the extremely wise sanitary regulations of the United States authorities will soon redeem the Panama Canal district from the charge of unhealthiness. It is wise to protect the American youth employed upon the railroad or other approaches, from the post-sunset air, which was so fatal to the French who were endeavoring to carry out those projects. I shall be greatly astonished if within ten years the Panama Canal is not completed and working more than satisfactorily. The strange thing of it all is that shipowners by no means look forward to its opening."

While there have recently been a few cases of yellow fever in Havana and the neighboring districts, the fear expressed by some of the daily newspapers that the disease will prove a serious menace to the American troops now entering Cuba is not warranted by prevailing conditions. The fact is that the American military authorities have already taken vigorous measures to safeguard the health of the troops ordered to the island, and the result will be an immediate improvement in sanitary control in every district where our forces are stationed. With that object in view Major Jefferson R. Kean, one of the ablest and most energetic officers of the Army Medical Department, who was prominently identified with the successful campaign for the eradication of yellow fever during the first American military occupation of Cuba, has been ordered to Havana, where he will institute a vigorous system of sanitary regulation. The experience in the prevention of yellow fever acquired during the first American occupation, the present high efficiency of the Army Medical Corps, in spite of its urgent need of an increase in personnel, and the promptness with which Secretary Taft has instituted precautionary measures should, and we believe they will, render the situation entirely safe against epidemic disease. We are confident, also, that the work performed by Major Kean and his associates will be so thorough as to offer a strong plea for the enactment of the bill to increase the Medical Department of the Army, now pending in Congress.

The engineering supplement of the London Times estimates that England is paying for armor about \$150 per ton—roughly forty per cent.—more than is being paid in the United States for armor of equal quality. On a King Edward type of vessel this involves an increased expenditure of from \$500,000 to \$600,000. According to the British Navy Estimates, England is to spend about one and one-half million pounds for the current financial year on armor for ships now building. The use of Krupp's patents, on the foregoing scale, probably involves a payment of over \$375,000 in royalties, the Times believes, basing its figures on the recent bids for armor in this country, where the bids of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies included a royalty of \$25 per ton for the use of Krupp's patents. In England five first-class firms undertake the manufacture of armor, and their united output is said to be equal to the production of 40,000 to 50,000 tons of armor per annum, which far exceeds present demands. Whether or not a trust exists is disputed, but prices are kept at a high standard, and practical uniformity of quotation exists among the five firms. A point has been reached, says the Times, where British armor plate makers ought to imitate American competitors, and lower their prices.

Judge Magoon, who is about to relinquish the offices of American Minister to Panama and Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, dissents from the opinion of the chairman of the Canal Commission that Chinese coolies are the most desirable class of laborers for canal work, and contends that they are not as satisfactory as the public is asked to believe. Discussing this aspect of the canal project in an Associated Press interview, Judge Magoon speaks as follows: "There are at present from two to three thousand Chinese on the Isthmus, and as a citizen I do not think they make desirable laborers. The good results that have been attained in several parts of the world by the use of coolie labor have been due to great power exerted by the coolie contractors. This would almost be a system of peonage that the United States would not tolerate. I feel certain that the Chinese would not be a benefit to the United States."

A despatch from Honolulu states that the Army transport Sheridan, which ran aground on Barber's Point, at the southwest end of the island of Oahu, was floated Oct. 1 with the assistance of the transport Buford. While both vessels were on the way to Honolulu it became apparent that the Sheridan was about to founder and she was beached. She was driven on the beach at the entrance to Pearl Harbor, where she is now, the despatch states, in a worse position than before. The Sheridan lies close to the western entrance. It is believed that a big hole was torn in the hull of the Sheridan when she was coming off the reef, and it is feared that she will be a total loss.

Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., and his officers and men, en route to the Philippines, will have reason to remember their pleasant reception at Gibraltar for many a long day. The vessels under Admiral Brownson were in port from Sept. 18 to 23, and during that time the ships were associated with particular ships of the British Atlantic Fleet, two vessels of the English fleet being told off for the entertainment of one American ship. The first day was given over almost entirely to the exchange of official visits, during which many old associations were renewed between officers and men on the armored cruiser squadron and those of Prince Louis' squadron. Rear Admiral Egerton, R.N., gave a dinner on Sept. 20 on board the Victorious to Admiral Brownson. The warrant officers of the second cruiser squadron at the same time entertained the warrant officers of the American ships with a dinner and smoking concert on the Drake. There was a polo match at Camp Mento, in Spain, on Sept. 21, followed by wardroom dinners on board the British ships to the wardroom officers of the American ships. The Diamond left Gibraltar on Saturday, Sept. 22, taking a party of American officers to Tangier, returning to Gibraltar in the evening. Admiral Brownson gave a luncheon on the flagship West Virginia to the principal naval and military officers, and in the evening the commander-in-chief, Vice Admiral Sir William May, entertained the Admiral and the principal officers at dinner on board the King Edward VII. This was followed by a garden party given by Major General Auld, in the historical grounds of the convent. The ships' companies of the second cruiser squadron also entertained the ships' companies of the American squadron at supper and a smoking concert on board their opposite number ships. During the stop of the Americans at Gibraltar Prince Louis of Battenberg placed his cabins on board the Drake at the disposal of the Admiral during the coaling of his flagship, the West Virginia. His example was followed by the captains of the Magnificent, the Victorious, the New Zealand and the Commonwealth, who placed their cabins at the disposal of the American captains while their ships were coaling. The American officers were made honorary members of the Mediterranean Club, the Gibraltar Club and the garrison library. The Governor's landing was placed at the disposal of the American officers, and the officers and men of the squadron were shown through the galleries in the rock between ten o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening daily. Departure was taken from Gibraltar with many regrets. The West Virginia and Pennsylvania arrived at Naples, Italy, Sept. 26, and the Colorado and Maryland at Palermo, Sicily, on the same day. Mr. White, American Ambassador to Italy, on Sept. 29 lunched on board the flagship West Virginia and in the evening he gave a dinner in honor of the Admiral and the other American officers and the local authorities. Among those present were Admiral Agnelli, Conte Caracciolo, Commander Tronchieri, of Italy; Admiral Brownson, in command; Captain Arnold, of the West Virginia; Captain McLean, of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. A. Homer Byington, Consul at Naples. Many people visited the American cruisers during the day, and admired them greatly. The West Virginia and Pennsylvania left Naples Sept. 30, and the armored cruisers Colorado and Maryland sailed from Palermo, Sept. 30, all bound for Piraeus, Greece.

Col. Charles H. Noble, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, justly complains in his annual report which appeared in these columns last week, of the undesirable conditions arising from the detached service by which so many officers are separated from their proper organizations. He points out that the two battalions of the 10th Infantry ordered to relieve the 3d Infantry in Alaska are short five commissioned officers, and holds with good reason that infantry troops detailed for duty in that remote territory should have their full complement, both of officers and men. The work required of troops stationed in Alaska is exceedingly arduous, partly because of climatic conditions and the vast area of territory to be covered, and partly because of the great distances between Army posts, and for these reasons it is a matter of simple justice that all organizations sent there should be at their maximum strength. Military and civil conditions in Alaska deserve more generous consideration at the hands of Congress, and we indulge the hope that they may receive it at the approaching session of that body. This hope is strengthened by the fact that in that session Alaska will be represented by a delegate of its own choosing, of whom the Seattle Post-Intelligencer remarks: "He should make the filling of the complement of soldiers one of his first duties. In his efforts he will, of course, receive the earnest assistance of the congressional delegation from Washington. In that way, by backing up the military reasons afforded by the commander of the Department of the Columbia, to which Alaska is attached, they should be able to accomplish the result which Colonel Noble recommends."

In an exhaustive article on "Armor and Ships," the Journal of the United States Artillery points out that inasmuch as the disabling effect of gun fire on a modern warship depends to a great extent on the type of ship, the protection afforded, and the character of the projectile used, it is necessary that the Const Artilleryman should not only know the distinguishing characteristics of the different classes of ships, but that he should have intimate knowledge of the protection and battery arrangements of any particular ship. The ideal method of obtaining this knowledge would be actually to visit the

ships and to become familiar with the position and thickness of armor protection, battery arrangements, etc. This would be possible in a country with a large navy, such as that of England, embracing many types; but in our Service it is only occasionally that Army officers have the opportunity to see the various classes of naval vessels. Our contemporary therefore suggests a method of study by which the student, with the aid of such works as Jane's "Fighting Ships," may familiarize himself with the different types of modern warships. This method of "ship studies" is described as follows: "A 'ship study' is the preparation of a table of attack, a drawing or tracing of the ship, including plan of battery, and the compilation of such notes as may be desirable. By drawing outline and section of ship and battery arrangement, the distinctive characteristics are firmly impressed on the mind. The drawing may consist of a tracing of the outline and plan found in any of the publications on warships. If this study is carried further, and complete 'tables of attack' for such guns as may be available at the post are computed, the armor protection and method of attack are also fixed. If, in addition to the above, notes to include dimensions, speed, draught, distinguishing marks, etc., are made and tabulated, it will be found that the requirements already mentioned are very nearly fulfilled. The 'table of attack,' above referred to, is a tabulated statement showing the armor protection of any ship, and extreme ranges for successful attack by certain Coast Artillery guns. The computations are all made graphically by means of attack sheets."

Even in navigating the air victory has been won by America, for in the international balloon race, which started from Paris, France, Sept. 29, and in which there were sixteen competitors, Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th U. S. Cav., easily won first place. In his balloon "United States" he landed at Fylingdale, near Whitby, England, at 3 p.m., Oct. 1, about 415 miles from Paris. Lieutenant Lahm says he was carried by way of Caen to Chichester, the passage over the English Channel lasting from 11 o'clock at night, Sept. 30, until 3 o'clock in the morning, of Oct. 1. He then passed steadily northward until he was over the Yorkshire coast, when, seeing the breeze was carrying him toward the North Sea, he decided to descend. He dropped anchor, but owing to the soil being dry and hard it did not hold. He passed dangerously near some farm buildings, but finally alighted within a mile of the sea. Signor Vonwille, of Italy, made the next longest distance, covering about 370 miles. The third man was Count Henry de la Vaulx, of France, and the fourth place was won by the Hon. C. S. Rolls, of Great Britain, who descended at Sandringham, twenty-six and a quarter hours after his start at Paris. The beautiful cup, presented for competition by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, becomes a trophy of the Aero Club of America. The first cash prize of \$2,000 goes to Lieutenant Lahm, and the endurance medal to Mr. Rolls, who was the longest in the air. M. Santos-Dumont says he considers Lieutenant Lahm's trip to be a daring exploit, and that Lieutenant Lahm himself is destined to make his mark in the aeronautic world. Congratulatory cablegrams are pouring in for Lieutenant Lahm. The lieutenant has been interested in ballooning for some time and made many experiments for the Army with war balloons. When ascensions were made from West Point last winter by Count de la Vaulx and others, Lieutenant Lahm assisted in the preparations. None of the balloons approached the record made by Count de la Vaulx in October, 1900, when he traveled from Paris to Korosticher, Russia, 1,153 miles, in thirty-five and three-quarter hours. This still stands as the record.

President Hadley, of Yale University, in the course of an address in New Haven on Sept. 30, submitted as a general proposition that the man who makes the Presidency his goal will never reach it. "In the early years of the Civil War," he continued, "there were on the Northern side several generals whose interest in the struggle was chiefly professional. They had been trained to lead armies and they intended to lead them with skill and fidelity; but in the vital issues over which North and South were fighting they had no special concern. Officers of this type wished to do their duty creditably. But their eyes were on the reports which would record their deeds and the Army lists in which they would receive promotion rather than on the deep issues of the struggle. One after another these men dropped out and gave place to others whose military skill was sometimes less, but who were in the field, not merely to get the credit of fighting. Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas and Hancock, differing in all other ways, had this in common: that they were not trying to win individual battles, but to advance a cause which they had at heart. This was why Grant succeeded where more brilliant men had failed. It was because the brilliant men were trying to do tangible things that would stand to their credit, while the slow and modest man set his hand to the general work and his face toward the general result, and was content to let the question of temporary success and of personal credit take care of itself."

Two readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have called our attention to an insulting letter concerning the Army and Navy which appears in the Portland (Me.) Argus, over the signature of Charles E. Allen, and requested that a reply be made to it in these columns. We believe, however, that on second thought our correspondents will agree that any reply so stupid

and so malicious would give it a dignity which it does not deserve. It is an atrocious libel for which there is neither excuse nor provocation, and will earn for its author the inexpressible contempt of every fair-minded reader. We quote a few sentences from Mr. Allen's amazing letter merely in order that patriotic Americans may know what sort of man he is: "Judging by reports from Provincetown and elsewhere 'Admiral' Evans' naval men are quite as undesirable visitors as Hessian hireling soldiers and sailors usually are. The officers are too vain to know how to honor their own uniforms, and it is notorious that the sailors are quite generally recruited from the low, idle classes that infest our cities, and no wearing of a sailor's uniform can make them respectable in the opinion of their own officers or anybody else. Evans says they are improving—or the effort is being made to make them better. Did he ever hear of a standing army or navy in time of peace the personnel of which was decent? Did he ever hear of any country in danger, that was saved by regular armies or navies? They exist only for the purpose of fighting duels, by a code of honor, and to give fat livings to useless wearers of shoulder straps. In Heaven's name, let 'Bob' Evans keep his useless officers and worthless men away from our towns and cities, or in time they may succeed in Germanising (is this word in the revised spelling?) our people. For in Germany a soldier may be impudent, and a civilian is almost without remedy."

President Roosevelt visited the North Atlantic Fleet off Cape Cod Sept. 29, and returned to Oyster Bay in the Mayflower the same day, with enthusiastic praise for the officers and crews. The crew of the battleship Missouri, on which the President had spent the day, cheered themselves hoarse as he left the ship at 1:30 p.m. The President and his guests sat down to dinner with the blue-jackets of the Missouri, and this feature of the trip was a surprise both to the officers and the men. President Roosevelt and his guests had the same rations that were being served to the sailors at the surrounding tables. On the firing grounds there was target practice at 1,680 yards with 6-inch guns and 12-inch turret guns, the speed of the ship being ten knots, the size of the targets 17 to 21 feet. The following scores were made: The forward turret, in charge of Lieut. T. L. Johnson, fired eight shots, making eight hits in one run across the range at the rate of 2.28 hits per turret per minute. The trainer was Benjamin Hare, seaman; the right gun pointer was W. Gibbons, boatswain's mate; left pointer, Charles Blanchard, boatswain's mate, and L. B. Boyer, turret captain. The 6-inch guns were fired by three pointers, each pointer firing eight shots and making eight hits. The first 6-inch gun pointer made 9.23 hits per gun per minute, the second pointer made 9.1 hits per gun per minute, and the last pointer made 9.4 hits per gun per minute.

A long standing controversy among patriotic societies of Vermont and New York as to where the body of Joseph Barron, Jr., pilot of Commodore McDonough's flagship Saratoga, which took part in the battle of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812, was buried, resulted on Sept. 27 in a definite answer to the question. Stones in cemeteries in Plattsburg, N.Y., and Burlington, Vt., gave evidence that Barron had been buried on both sides of the lake. The grave at Burlington was opened Sept. 27 and skull and bones were found in a blanket. Remains of a uniform were also found and identified as those of Pilot Barron. The skull had been pierced with a bullet in a manner known to have resulted in the pilot's death in the battle. It is understood that the body was first buried at Plattsburg and removed to Burlington. Barron receives considerable credit in history for the victory of McDonough's fleet.

Advance sheets of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions indicate that the pension roll has at last reached high-water mark and is now gradually receding. The net decrease in the number of pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to 12,470, the largest decrease ever known in the history of the country. The total number at that date was 985,971. The total number dropped in the year was 47,444. Pennsylvania has the largest number of pensioners, 98,829. During the year there were added to the roll 33,569 new pensioners and 1,405 restorations and renewals, making a total addition of 34,974. There are 666,453 survivors of the Civil War still on the roll, four pensioners of the Revolutionary War; 660, all widows, on account of the war with Spain, and 11,472 on account of the Mexican War.

Ueberall, the official organ of the German Navy League, calls attention to the persistence with which Germany continues to build small protected cruisers of the Gazelle type. In no other navy is such a policy pursued except that Japan is now laying down some small vessels of an analogous class. The improved Gazelles are undoubtedly a remarkable class, and the later vessels displacing 3,400 tons, and having a speed of from 23.5 to 24 knots, are a great advance upon the original type. But Ueberall evidently feels some doubt as to the wisdom of constructing so many vessels of the class, for there are now twenty-two built or in hand, and remarks that if more money had been available, trials might have been made with other classes. These small cruisers are to be used for scouting and torpedo-destroying purposes, as also for despatch duties.

## RUSSIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

When the writer of the authoritative history of the medical service of the opposing forces in the Russo-Japanese war takes up his task he will immediately recognize that it has been appreciably simplified by two medical officers of the United States Navy, in official reports of their observations on the ground during hostilities and afterward. The first of these reports, "A Report on the Japanese Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War," by Surg. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., was published by the Navy Department last winter and an extended review of the work appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 24. The second, "A Report on the Russian Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War," by Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., has just been issued. In this work Surgeon Spear does for the Russian medical service what Surgeon Braisted did for the Japanese medical service—which is to say, he explains its organization, scope, method and equipment and gives a highly instructive account of its operations in the late war. Both of these reports represent a most comprehensive and painstaking investigation, both are written with refreshing clearness and taken together they constitute an exceedingly valuable contribution to the history of the war with which they deal.

To understand the magnitude of the task which confronted the Russian medical service it must be kept in mind that when war began on Feb. 8, 1905, Russia was wholly unprepared for a campaign in the Far East. In all of Manchuria and in the territory around Vladivostok there were, exclusive of the garrison at Port Arthur, only 60,000 Russian troops—such, at least, is the statement of the Russian statistical officer at Harbin. When peace was restored there were east of Lake Baikal 1,132,700 Russian soldiers, of whom 729,000 were strongly entrenched in front of the Japanese lines. To care for the health of this vast army, to enforce needless sanitary regulations, provide transportation for the sick and wounded and give each case its proper treatment—such, briefly stated, was the work assigned to the medical service. That work, it may be said at once, was performed wonderfully well, making due allowance for the manifold disadvantages which attended it. The medical department of the Russian army is patterned after that of the German army, differing from the latter, however, in that it takes in many line officers, the head of the sanitary department during the late war having been a cavalry officer from General Luevitch's staff. The sanitary department of the army in the field consists of six divisions as follows: (1) Medical department. (The medical inspector is the immediate chief and has to do with the medical officers, medical supplies, and sanitation.) (2) The hospital department. (Usually a colonel of the line is the immediate chief.) Locating, constructing, and repairing of hospital department. (A line officer, usually a colonel, is at the head.) (4) Evacuation department. (A line officer, a colonel of the general staff, is at the head.) (5) Statistical office. (Chief medical statistical officer, usually a colonel, at the head.) (6) Veterinary department. (A veterinary inspector in charge.) The medical personnel of the Russian army east of Lake Baikal on Sept. 2, 1905, consisted of 2,360 doctors and 201 apothecaries. In the same territory there were under the Red Cross eighty-five permanent hospitals (permanent), total capacity 22,000 beds; forty field hospitals, with necessary outfit for transportation, lazarettes, temporary stretchers, 25,000 beds; twenty-three sanitary trains, 12,000 beds. With these hospitals there were about 500 doctors, 1,500 "sisters," as women nurses are called by the Russians; thirty pharmacists, eighty medical students and 2,000 male attendants. From the outbreak of the war up to May 14, 1905, the days in hospital by sick and wounded numbered more than 3,000,000, the sanitary trains carried 242 officers and 41,360 soldiers, who spent 314,734 days in transportation.

Doctor Spear declares that the magnitude of the preparations the Russians made for the treatment of the sick and wounded was the most striking feature of the medical aspect of the war. With the army there were in all nearly 3,000 doctors—one doctor to about 380 men. In Irkutsk there were hospital accommodations for 40,000 patients, in Udzinsk for 10,000, in Harbin for 20,000, while at Tchita there were 160 buildings for hospital purposes. After the battle of Mukden there were over 60,000 sick and wounded in Harbin at one time. Many slept on stretchers, but all were under shelter and were well cared for. For handling the sick and wounded from the firing line back to the base hospitals the Russians had a large number of "sanitats" with haversacks full of first-aid packets, stretchers, stretcher bearers, transports, field hospitals, all so situated that they passed the disabled soldiers constantly toward the small De Cauville field railroads and the railroad proper to be placed on the sanitary trains which went northward and westward to the base hospitals. This current of the sick and wounded was constant and more or less regular, so that it was possible to run the hospital trains almost on a fixed schedule, except after a battle, when practically all the traffic of the railroad consisted of trains for the wounded.

To show the efficiency of the Russian medical service Doctor Spear states that the Russians who were killed in action or died of wounds from the beginning of the war up to Sept. 14, 1905, numbered 52,623. The total number of deaths from disease for the same period of time was but 18,830, or, speaking roughly, one man died of disease to three that died of wounds. If all the missing were counted as dead and if the number of remote deaths from wounds, including those that fell into the hands of the Japanese, were counted in the above list the proportion of dead from disease to dead of wounds would be still less. A most excellent record, unexcelled in any war. Doctor Spear goes on to say—and his words should interest those enthusiasts who would have the world believe that the Japanese medical service is little short of perfection:

The Russians and the Japanese each had a formidable camp disease to contend with. The Russians brought typhoid fever to their camps, and although a number of cases developed the whole army would have been prostrated and rendered useless by the disease if sanitary measures had not been taken to check the disease and prevent its spread. On the other hand, the Japanese brought with them beriberi, a disease with about the same death rate as typhoid fever and a disease which incapacitates its victims absolutely for the performance of any military duties for months. We know more about the cause of typhoid fever and the modes in which the disease is disseminated than we do of beriberi, but we also know that of the two diseases beriberi is the easier to combat and eradicate by means of diet and proper sanitary measures. So the large number of cases of beriberi that developed in the Japanese army rather points to the fact that as hygienists the Japanese were not superior to the Russians. Doctor Herzog,

of the bureau of government laboratories, of Manila, P.I., who was detailed to study beriberi in the Japanese army, states in his report that between 75,000 and 80,000 cases of this disease were sent back to Japan from Manchuria during the last year of the war. There were in addition to these cases a number of severe ones that died in Manchuria. In other words, many thousand cases of a preventable disease developed in an army supplied with medical men that are considered good hygienists. These cases developed in the same territory that had been occupied by the Russian forces. The Japanese, either on account of a natural immunity, diet, or because many of them had already had this disease when young, exclusive of sanitary measures, did not suffer to the extent their opponents did from typhoid fever, but nevertheless a number of cases of this disease did develop among their army. In the Russian army no cases of beriberi developed, but 17,023 cases of typhoid fever, a preventable disease, did occur; but this total number of typhoid cases during the whole war is but one-fifth of the total number of cases of the principal preventable disease of the Japanese camps (beriberi) that occurred during the last year of the war. The total number of cases of beriberi that occurred in the Japanese army during the whole war will probably never be known by the public. So it is safe to conclude that the Japanese forces lost the services of many more men through preventable camp diseases than did the Russians.

A careful study of Doctor Spear's valuable report will convince the unprejudiced reader that so far as the medical service of her army is concerned Russia suffers nothing in comparison with that of her rival in the late war. "For safeguarding the health of the largest army ever gathered together in the world's history, through sanitary and military hygienic measures," says the author, "and for keeping it comparatively free from the many diseases that always threaten large assembled bodies of men, Russia must thank her medical men, for, though they were often hampered by the lack of authority, they showed that they were equal to the medical problems that constantly presented themselves and were practical to a degree in the performance of their duties."

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S.A.

The report of the Inspector General of the Army for the year ended June 30, 1906, signed by Major Jacob G. Galbraith, Acting Inspector General, is notable for the number as well as the importance of its recommendations. Among them are the following:

That steps be taken with a view to a modification of the law and regulations so as to omit the word "general" from the official titles of officers of the Inspector General's Department below the rank of brigadier general. It is submitted that the title "Inspector General" should belong only to the head of the Inspector General's Department. For his subordinates "Colonel, inspector," "Lieutenant Colonel, inspector," "Major, inspector," and "Acting inspector" would not only be more appropriate but would save clerical work. Such a title as "Major, inspector general" is a monomer. Also, that the official titles of inspectors on the staff of division commander be "chief inspector" and "assistant to the chief inspector."

That a uniform system of accountability of post exchange officers be prescribed in orders; that the business be audited monthly by one officer, and that he be required in auditing accounts to verify balances on deposit.

That the first enlistment term be limited to one year as proposed by General Funston. This, it is held, would almost remove the blight of desertion.

That the accumulated supplies of khaki now on hand and contracted for be withdrawn from issue for wear in the United States and held in store as a reserve supply for the use of troops that might in some future emergency be ordered on tropical service. The possession of this reserve stock in the United States would also operate as an effective check on prices in Manila, if khaki clothing is to be procured there.

That a recruit depot for Cavalry be established at Fort Des Moines, Ia., at which shall be stationed one troop from each of the eleven regiments of Cavalry serving in the United States, and that recruits who are intended for assignment to these regiments be forwarded promptly, from place of enlistment, to this depot for a course of training—the recruits for a stated regiment to be attached, usually, to the troop representing that regiment.

That orders be issued by the War Department directing that the authorized allowance of tentage for each company be left in its possession.

That there be adopted for the Field Artillery two types of horses, one for the light and one for the horse batteries, so that in any battery the horses may be interchangeable. The distinction that has prevailed between wheel, swing, and lead horses that arose from the necessity of rapid movements required by the old drill regulations, wherein particular agility and sprightliness were demanded of the leaders, is no longer required in the light batteries.

That two stories be added to the Army Building, New York city, for use as offices for subsistence and medical depots; that a wharf be built at the Battery, which could be used as a berth for transports, etc., and that suitable storerooms for the subsistence and medical depots be constructed on Governors Island.

That steps be taken toward restoring the allowance of fuel which was taken away from officers by Congress about 1878, and that legislation be had with a view to increasing the allowance of commutation of quarters for officers by authorizing an additional room for each rank, beginning with two rooms for a second lieutenant.

That such articles as sabers, saddles, canteens, and field kit generally be authorized to be loaned to officers on memorandum receipts, the same as despatch cases have been.

That some suitable permanent book be supplied for use in keeping company funds. Also, that closing statements of money accountabilities of disbursing officers, prepared at posts under A.R. 910, be inspected by the post commander.

That length of tour of service of staff officers in Philippines division be limited to two years. Sedentary duties make heavier drafts on vitality than active duty with troops, and slight opportunity for recuperation can be obtained by staff officers while on foreign service.

That the office of Chief of Cavalry be created. This could be done by executive order, no legislation being necessary. Also, that Congress be urged to enact the bill creating an Army Service Corps.

The following recommendations by the Inspector General of the Philippines Division are approved:

That the question of the manufacture of khaki clothing in Manila for issue to American troops and native scouts serving in the Philippines Division, be considered; khaki to be purchased there by the Quartermaster's Department, in order to secure uniformity of color and quality, the coats and the breeches to be made by contract. This method is followed in the constabulary and is found to be satisfactory. Also, that all articles of uniform found by inspectors to be unserviceable for issue to troops before sold or issued to prisoners be dyed black or dark brown, in order to destroy as much as possible their resemblance to the uniform. Also, that articles of clothing, including shoes and other supplies liable to injury by moths, white ants, and tropical conditions prevailing in the Philippines, be packed in wood cases lined with light tin, which is the custom followed by commercial firms in the islands.

That oranges, grape fruit, apples, and lemons, be added to the sales list for the Philippine Islands. They can now be obtained only as exceptional articles, and this plan is not feasible. Cholera has prevailed in the islands for some time, and the use of native fruits is prohibited as well as the purchase of foreign fruits in the native markets. Believes there would be little or no loss in furnishing these fruits.

That horse equipments be taken with Cavalry troops in changing station to and from the Philippines. Present system

leads to lack of care followed by rapid deterioration. Also, that descriptive cards with figures of each side and front of each horse be used in accounting for horses. These cards to be made out at the time the animal is purchased, and to contain also all data in regard to purchase, and to be transferred with the animal.

That supplies for use in the field be packed in more portable packages than at present, especially medical supplies for field hospitals, and some quartermaster's supplies, such as tents and field cots. Repacking of these is now necessary in order to get packages suitable for transportation by pack animals and cargadores.

It is set forth in the report under review that not since the discontinuance of the district inspection system in 1898 has there been so complete an inspection of the military establishment as during the past year. The military commands, garrisoned posts and stations, Service schools, general hospitals, supply depots, arsenals, recruiting stations and recruit depots, transport service, ungarrisoned posts, military prisons, national cemeteries, and the money accounts of disbursing officers, have all been inspected as required by existing regulations and instructions, except a few posts and stations in the Pacific Division, where the regular inspections were temporarily suspended to enable the inspectors to assist the division commander in his work of relief in the city of San Francisco, Cal., and fourteen small scout posts in the Philippines Division, where sickness reduced the number of available inspectors. All the evidence obtained indicates that the Army has improved during the year, as regards military instruction, and that the troops are in a fairly satisfactory state of efficiency and readiness for field service. More attention has been paid to field exercises at or near the posts, and both officers and men showed the benefit of this increased application. Lack of sufficient ground is the great obstacle to practical military training at a number of posts, and to the troops serving at these the annual encampment, where they can have practice in deployments, outposts, field engineering, etc., becomes of special importance.

Referring to the recommendation that the first enlistment term be limited to one year, the Acting Inspector General says: "Of course there would have to be included in the enlistment contract a proviso that the soldier could be held to longer service in the event of war. But a period of apprenticeship, whereby a young man of immature judgment is bound out for three years' service at low wages and from which he cannot escape without incurring severe penalties, is opposed to the prevailing views among our laboring classes, and they do not grasp or accept the idea that relinquishment of service or repudiation of such a bond is a serious crime in time of peace. Re-enlistment would be on a firmer basis, without any possibility of misunderstanding. These men who enter into a second contract know just what they are doing. They are not likely to be disappointed, and will get little sympathy if they grumble. The unsophisticated youth who volunteers for one year is going to find out in that time whether he is cut out for a soldier, and if he is a misfit he had better quit. But he will be none the worse for his one year's experience, and the chances are that he will see it through, even if the life is not what his fancy pictured. If we do not get as many re-enlistments as could be wished, we will at least be turning out numerous men with one year's experience in the Regular Army, and their presence in the body politic will be a resource in time of need."

On the subject of increased pay for enlisted men, we quote the following: "So long as the ranks were readily kept filled the subject was not of prime importance. At the present time, however, it demands serious consideration. The companies are not being kept up to their authorized strength; difficulty is reported in obtaining good recruits in sufficient numbers; desertions are in many instances attributed to the small pay of the soldier, and there is a scarcity of experienced non-commissioned officers and old soldiers in the companies, caused by failure of men to re-enlist. They think they can do better in civil life. It would therefore seem wise and just to increase the pay of the enlisted men and to grade it more in accordance with duties and responsibilities than the present schedule."

The figures embodied in the report show that about ten per cent. of all the recruits taken into the Army last year were minors. It is pointed out that boys of eighteen should be accepted only in case of exceptional physical development. On the other hand, youths are more tractable, learn more quickly, and their enlistment is usually prompted by patriotism rather than necessity. The absolute exclusion of minors is not recommended. During the year large shortages of recruits were reported in many organizations, and it is stated that the number of applicants and acceptances is diminishing, due in a great measure to the prosperity of the country and ease of obtaining work at good wages. Under such conditions exceptional efforts must be made to obtain desirable applicants and especial care taken to avoid methods which repel or deter applicants. If, notwithstanding such efforts, recruits are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, we can confidently ask Congress to pay our common soldiers as liberally as Canada does hers.

It is suggested that additional enlistments might follow if recruiting for organizations were in some degree localized, so that many of the recruits for a stated regiment would come from a particular locality. It is argued that the people of that locality would take personal interest in that regiment, the recruit on joining would find himself among friends, the probability of desertion would be materially lessened, and the general tone of the ranks improved. If, for instance, a certain town and the surrounding country were assigned to each regiment of Cavalry as a recruiting territory for its own organization, it is believed that excellent results would be obtained. On this general subject the Acting Inspector General says: "I am of the opinion that a stimulus can be given to Cavalry interests by sending into each of these fifteen localities a first lieutenant and three or four selected soldiers of his regiment. But the parties should not settle down in one town. The officer should keep his party together, move it periodically, and not let them wear civilian clothes except when off duty. Khaki also handicaps recruiters. I would not restrict these officers to recruiting for their own regiments, nor bar other services from these localities. The efforts of these young Cavalry officers would be primarily directed toward obtaining desirable recruits for their regiments, and incidentally they would examine applicants for the Army at large. The recruiting offices in the large cities are vitally necessary to the general scheme of recruiting for the Army. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the discontinuance of Cavalry recruiting in the offices already established. They must be depended upon to fill the gaps that would be left by dependence on small towns. They will probably continue to contribute the main quotas for Infantry, Artillery, and the special services and incidentally for Cavalry. But it is proposed to try to get as many recruits as possible from the vicinity of small towns, and it seems possible that the recruits so obtained will have greater aptitude for Cavalry

duties. In a minor city, better than in a metropolitan center, an earnest, creditable representative of a regiment can make his influence felt, and a knowledge of his work and purpose will spread through the section. It may take time to overcome prevailing prejudices and correct mistaken ideas held by the citizens."

#### LOSS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

Still further information has been received in regard to the loss of the side-wheel steamer San Francisco, to which we have heretofore referred. The San Francisco, which was wrecked on Dec. 24, 1853, left New York on Dec. 21 with Companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K and L, 3d Regiment, U.S. Artillery. These companies with the non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment made a force of about five hundred men; Col. William Gates commanding; Lieut. Col. J. M. Washington, Major Charles S. Merchant. Many of the officers had their families with them on the vessel.

The first news received in this country of the disaster to the vessel was a despatch from Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 5, 1854. The Government immediately chartered three merchant steamers, and four or more revenue cutters, and sent them in search of the disabled vessel. No word was received of the vessel until Jan. 13, when the British ship Three Bells arrived at New York with about two hundred and thirty persons on board from the ill-fated San Francisco, and the further news of the saving of over five hundred persons in all, from the vessel. The others were saved by the bark Kilby, bound for Boston, Mass., and the ship Antarctic, for Liverpool. Those on the latter vessel were Dr. Charles C. Winder and Lieut. J. G. Chandler, with one hundred and ninety-two men, women and children. It is to this latter group of rescued passengers that J. H. Morrison in his "History of Steam Navigation" refers. In a foot note on page 415 he says:

"At the time of the loss of the San Francisco, in December, 1853, while under the command of Capt. James T. Watkins, there were on board as passengers about two hundred officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, who were destined for the Pacific coast. All on board were saved by two sailing vessels, one going to England and the other to a port in the United States. On board the former was a large company of the soldiers, who were finally conveyed to Liverpool, in company with the captain of the San Francisco. On account of the anomalous position in which they were placed, or for other cause, the officers commanding these troops were very anxious to return to the United States at the earliest possible moment. With this view, Captain Watkins called upon the agent of the Collins line at Liverpool and asked his attention to the peculiar position in which these soldiers were placed—a company of the Regular troops on British soil in times of peace—and begged him to make immediate provision for their departure to the United States by the next steamer sailing. This he was unable or unwilling to do. Captain Watkins then went to London and laid the matter before the Hon. James Buchanan, at that time the American Minister to England, who was much disturbed at the refusal to take on board these shipwrecked United States troops, when, as told, these very steamships were running under a heavy subsidy from the United States Government for carrying the mail. These troops were taken on board a succeeding American steamship, but the American Minister expressed the greatest indignation at the course pursued by the foreign managers of the line in this affair, and declared that he would, on his return to the United States, advise a cutting down of the mail pay of this line. Mr. Buchanan shortly after his return to this country was elected to be President of the United States."

#### A TALE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A picturesque bit of alleged "inside history" of the war between Japan and Russia is published by the New York Sun in connection with the name of "Dynamite Jack" O'Brien, filibuster and daring adventurer in many lands, who is incidentally reported to be at present in the Caucasus working as a free lance in the cause of Russian revolution. Given, however, on no better authority than that of an unnamed partner of O'Brien's, who has recently returned to New York from revolutionary activities in Russia, the story is hardly likely to find a place in the authentic histories of the late war.

The story runs that Capt. John O'Brien, former New York bay pilot and latterly sailor of fortune, has been one of the makers of secret history in more than one part of the world, and served through the Russo-Japanese war as a commander of a Japanese submarine. According to O'Brien's friend from Russia the accepted accounts of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk off Port Arthur on April 13, 1904, and of Admiral Togo's victory in the battle of Japan Sea, May 27-30, 1905, will have to be revised.

The Japanese Naval Office has persistently given it out that no submarines were in active commission in the war. Naval writers, headed by Captain Mahan, have concurred in the belief that the submarine as a factor in sea fighting did not get a chance in that war. Yet this agent for the revolutionaries, who himself, it is stated, shows a commission from the Japanese War Office as an officer of artillery at Port Arthur, says that Dynamite Jack commanded the submarine that blew up the Petropavlovsk and was also in command of one of three others that operated in the three days' fight in Tsushima Straits.

O'Brien, he says, still has the official commission given him at the outbreak of the war by the Naval Office at Tokio, and adorned with the seal of the Minister of the Navy, who appointed him an agent of the Japanese government to purchase Holland boats in America and transport them to Japan. Later, he was put in command of one of the submarines. The Holland boats are said to have been purchased in New York, shipped to Seattle in sections over the Great Northern railroad, and thence shipped on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha boat Kanagawa Maru. O'Brien went with them. The sections of the submarines were sent to the naval yards at Sasebo and Yokosuka. When the war broke out Japan possessed three submarines, and others were added before the close of hostilities.

O'Brien, his friend's story runs, was put in command of a submarine, and shortly after Togo's fleet took up its position outside Port Arthur, O'Brien's and the two other submarines in commission were ordered to join the fleet from Sasebo. They took up position with the rest of the fleet off Port Arthur. When Togo determined to attempt to lure the Russian ships out of the inner harbor he brought from the Inland Sea a fleet of merchantmen, rigged up to represent light draught cruisers. This fleet, with the submarine commanded by O'Brien,

Togo sent in toward the harbor mouth early on the morning of April 13. The Russian fleet came out in pursuit, and after it had gone some miles down the coast O'Brien's submarine took up a position in the path of the Russians, with only its periscope out of water. Admiral Makaroff realized that he had been tricked, and turned to re-enter the harbor. When the Petropavlovsk came along O'Brien came up alongside the fin keel of the battleship and launched his torpedo. The charge, says this story, exploded right under the engine room. The engines and the powder magazines were both exploded and the engines were practically blown out of the ship. Here, by way of incidental evidence the Sun quotes part of an interview with "a retired naval officer," which it published April 15, 1904. He said: "The theory that the Petropavlovsk struck her own mines is impossible, and the theory that the Japanese planted mines during the night attacks is absurd. The submarines with their periscopes could run into the first narrow part of the outer channel, and we know that the Japanese have submarines."

O'Brien's submarine, his friend's story continues, was one of three large ones which took part in the three-day's fight in Tsushima Straits, several smaller Japanese submarines also being engaged at first, but later dropping out on account of rough water. He points out that the Japanese torpedoboats did not get into action until the evening of the first day when darkness came on. Yet in the first day's fight the Borodino and Alexander III., both battleships, were blown up. Those two units in the Baltic fleet, he says, were destroyed by Jack O'Brien's boat. He did the work by going into the Russians' line when it had been thrown into confusion by the turning movement, picking out his ships and getting down below their armor belt. In the second day's fight, on the Liancourt Rocks, further up in the straits, O'Brien's submarine tackled the battleship Nicolai I. The torpedo landed, but the ship did not sink, because of its watertight compartments. O'Brien, it is added, has in his possession a letter from the Japanese Admiralty thanking him for the services he rendered during the fight.

This account of what went on under water in the fight in Tsushima Straits has been hinted at before. After the fight press reports about the use of submarines began to appear, but the Japanese Naval Office vigorously denied all such conjectures. Dynamite Jack O'Brien, the hero of the present story, gained a name as devil-may-care adventurer and filibuster in the last Cuban rebellion. He was credited with taking the yacht Rambler, loaded with dynamite, to Cuba in the first year of the revolt. His other exploits were made in the Bermuda, the Dauntless, the Laurada and the Commodore. He evaded capture, both by the United States and the Spanish gunboats. In one of the Haytian revolutions he was employed by the insurgents to run in arms and took command of one of the armies in the field.

#### AN OCEAN RESCUE.

The Navy Department has received the following interesting report from Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, commanding the Minneapolis, in which he tells of the picking up of a man at sea who had belonged to the schooner Twilight, which capsized on Sept. 17. The report was dated Sept. 23, 1906, at Havana, Cuba. It follows:

"I have the honor to confirm the following wireless message sent from this ship at ten a.m., Sept. 20, 1906, from latitude 32-34 degrees North, longitude 79-03 degrees West:

"Minneapolis is fifty miles east of Charleston. At midnight picked up a man at sea, floating on a plank: two men heard his voice close alongside at eleven: stopped ship, turned on searchlights, and lowered two life boats. Man's name is James Olsen. He belonged to the schooner Twilight, which capsized at six o'clock in the morning of Sept. 17. There were seven men in crew. Remained in vicinity using searchlights till daylight, but saw no signs of wreck or survivors. FISKE."

"The man was picked up in latitude 33-10 degrees North, longitude 78-11 degrees West. 3. The man had been without food and water for seventy-two hours, and while weak, was able to stand up and talk intelligently, though somewhat confused. According to his statement, the schooner was first thrown on her beam-ends with her masts in the water; but these broke in about five minutes, and the schooner turned bottom up immediately; the seven men were thrown overboard with a great deal of lumber that was on deck; and, as there was a very heavy sea running, the principal danger of the moment was being struck by pieces of lumber. For this reason Olsen got clear of the wreckage as soon as he could, and did not attempt to get on the bottom of the schooner. He got hold of two planks, and supported himself with an arm over each for a whole day, and the sea was so heavy that he was frequently capsized. When the sea got smoother, he placed one plank perpendicular to the other, forming a cross, and he lashed them in position together by means of strips of tarpaulin, made by tearing his oil-skin coat. When the sea had become smooth he was able to sit on this raft and propel himself a little by means of a piece of wood, which he used as a paddle. When he saw the lights of the Minneapolis coming towards him he paddled se close to her track that he was almost run down.

"Beyond a few, not serious bruises, Olsen does not seem to be harmed at all by his experience. When it is considered that Olsen was thrown overboard at sea in a heavy gale, with an oil-skin coat on, amidst a mass of floating lumber, that he spent sixty-six hours afloat on a plank without food or drink, that he was picked up at midnight on a dark night by a ship going sixteen knots, and that he was practically unharmed in any way, one may certainly declare the incident as most extraordinary."

#### GUN EROSION.

Discussing the subject of gun erosion in a letter to the Scientific American, Forrest E. Cardullo says in part: "If the erosion of the bore of a rifle were due solely, or even principally, to the rush of gases past an imperfectly fitting projectile, the destruction would be practically uniform along the entire length of the bore. If, however, the erosion is due to the action of the highly heated and chemically active gas confined behind the projectile, the erosion will become progressively less as the muzzle of the gun is approached, the reason being, of course, that the breech end of the bore is subject to the action of these gases for a comparatively longer period. As a matter of fact, the latter is the case, so we may conclude with certainty that a larger part of the erosion is due to this cause. On account of the very great temperature of explosion the inner surface of the gun must be raised almost to a melting heat. During an explosion

powerful currents of intensely heated and corrosive gases, playing upon the heated and softened steel of the gun, can have no other effect but to produce serious erosion.

"On the other hand, the effect of the rush of gas by the projectile cannot produce as serious results. The gases escaping past the projectile can only act at any given point in the bore while the projectile is passing that point. The gases confined behind the projectile act for the whole time occupied by the projectile in passing up the remainder of the bore.

"The best solution of the difficulty lies in the use of high speed steel for the material of inner tubes. It is almost impossible to burn it. It maintains its strength and hardness at a dull red heat. So far as the writer is aware, nothing has been done along this line, and it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the Government to try the experiment upon a gun of smaller caliber. There are objections, such as high cost of material and of working. However, if its use would double the life of the gun, it would be a profitable investment."

Commenting on this in the *Scientific American* says: "While we are not prepared to state that fusion of the metal of the bore by the great heat of the powder gases plays no part whatever in erosion, we are still of the opinion that the major part of the damage is due to the abrading effect of the white hot gases moving at enormous velocities past the projectile. Our suggested remedy of providing more perfect sealing at the base of the shell is not new, but we are inclined to believe that the failure of previous attempts has been due to the incomplete or inadequate means employed. The fact that erosion is present throughout the full length of the bore is due, we believe, to the fact that the copper rifling band, as now made, is too narrow for its work."

#### A-B-C DIALOG (7).

A. In the multitude of Army Regulations did you ever realize that there is room for one more, and a mighty good one, with penalty for non-enforcement?

B. I have seen men who thought they could advantageously reconstruct the whole Army. But you seem to go little ahead of anyone I ever met. What new regulation have you to offer?

A. In two words: The "Golden Rule."

B. I suspect you'd like to reform all mankind before you stop. How is the Golden Rule suggested?

A. Well, my friend, I will quote a circumstance in your own history. Let me hold the looking glass up to you, living in a veritable palace; your pay, save one, the maximum in the whole Army; ways and means absolutely at your control; surrounded by tropical luxuries and by comforts of the temperate zone, as well; a body of gentlemen and ladies, under your authority and largely dependent on the nod of your head, and twist of your wrist; their accommodations of the most primitive kind; in some instances confined to a single, small, shaky room for the kitchen, dining room, bath room, library, bed room and parlor of man and wife; your attention called thereto, with request for some alleviation. And now I wonder if you remember your response?

B. What was it?

A. "Bunch 'em up! Bunch 'em up!"

B. Let's change the subject.

A. Very well. But let me say I would have thought better of you, had you applied the Golden Rule; and you would have had a better asset in your own self-valuation, and in others' estimation, to your, and to their, dying day, had you on that occasion done as you would have been done by!

B. You are too d—d personal!

A. Perhaps so. Let us pass from the particular to the general. What have you to urge against my proposition?

B. I question the practicality of it entirely.

A. I dare you to mention one instance of its impracticability! Or, if you do, I will agree to instance, of the other kind, forty to your one! That same Rule would solve some of the toughest problems of Army administration. "Do unto others as though you were the others." How many courts-martial would have never been ordered, or charges preferred, under the practice of that Rule! What injustice would have been spared the under dog! And what discontent engendered by unjust favoritism and overhauling, would never have been created!

B. Surely, you are a great multiplier of words.

A. "Bunch 'em up! Bunch 'em up!" And good day to you, sir!

Companies E, F, G and H, 12th U.S. Infantry, with the band and seven baggage wagons, under command of Col. L. C. Allen, arrived at their home station, Governors Island, N.Y., on the afternoon of Oct. 1, after a 200-mile march from the camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa. The command made an excellent appearance and, considering the long march, was in good condition, although naturally a number of the men were foot sore. All along the route the soldiers received many expressions of kindness from the country people, and were frequently presented with some valuable additions to their rations. At some places the battalion caused as much excitement as a country circus. The command covered on an average about twenty miles each morning, marching for six hours, with a long rest until the next morning. The route took them through Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa., where they crossed the Delaware to Phillipsburg, N.J., and then through Columbia, Allamuchy, Succasunna, Powerville, Boonton, Morristown, Morris Plains, Mount Tabor and Danville. The battalion pitched its camp on Sept. 29 near Paterson, N.J., and it was on its final march to New York at six o'clock a.m., Sept. 30. For the greater part of the way from Paterson to Fort Lee ferry the men trudged along through a heavy rain. At the ferry they were met by Government tugs and taken direct to Governors Island. Many of the roads were hilly, but most of those in New Jersey were macadamized, and about as fine a road as our Army would desire to march on, so far as condition is concerned. In some sections of the country passed through a column of soldiers hadn't been seen since the Civil War. In all the small towns of Pennsylvania and New Jersey which the battalion passed through, or where they camped for a night, the citizens turned out and gave them a warm welcome. In several towns the schools were dismissed for the day and the school children met the soldiers waving flags and songs. People from the countryside drove miles to see the soldiers, and old war veterans turned out in the old blue uniform and their G.A.R. badges to see the younger soldiers. The band of the regiment frequently enlivened the country places with its music. There were some 250 officers and men in the battalion.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Relying to an inquiry as to whether Professor of Mathematics William W. Hendrickson, U.S.N., having the rank of captain and retired with the rank and three-fourths of the same pay of a rear admiral, and ordered to active duty, is entitled the active pay of a captain while so serving, the Assistant Comptroller holds that a retired officer when assigned to active duty is entitled while so employed to the active duty pay of the grade from which he was retired, that is to say, that he is entitled to the same active duty pay as he was entitled to at the time of his retirement. In other words, that the effect of the Act of June 7, 1900, is practically to restore retired officers when employed on active duty, to the active list for pay purposes, and their pay is not affected by the circumstance of their retirement or by the grade or rank which they may hold on the retired list. The grade from which Professor Hendrickson was retired is that of professor of Mathematics of his length of service at the time of his retirement and not that of captain in the Navy, and that while employed on active duty he is entitled to receive the same pay which he was entitled to receive at the time of his retirement, namely, that of professor of mathematics of his length of service, and that he is not entitled to the pay of a captain.

In the matter of the appeal of Paynor. Edward T. Hoopes, U.S.N., the Comptroller has affirmed a decision by the Auditor holding that claimant, while settling accounts at the University of Virginia, having been directed to perform that duty at his home, Columbia, Pa., was not on duty at a station within the meaning of the laws granting commutation of quarters, and is therefore not entitled to commutation of quarters for the time spent at a place other than his station.

Concerning a claim made upon the naval authorities for a payment for the transportation of a deserter who is afterwards convicted and imprisoned, with forfeiture of pay, the Comptroller decided that the payment must be made out of pay accruing subsequent to sentence. In other words, all accruing pay goes to the payment of prior indebtedness to the United States until such indebtedness is discharged.

In response to an inquiry submitted by Lieut. T. C. Prince, acting Q.M., U.S.M.C., the Comptroller says: "I know of no law now in force which prohibits, during the fiscal year 1907, the payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps serving in Porto Rico, Culebra and Hawaii when regularly detailed by competent authority, in accordance with law and regulations, to the performance of extra duty."

The battleship Connecticut, which was constructed at the navy yard, New York, was placed in commission on Sept. 29 under command of Capt. William Swift. Although the full complement of the ship is 850 officers and men, only some 350 could be mustered. Besides Captain Swift, other officers assigned to her are: Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, engineer officer; Lieut. Samuel P. Fullinwider, ordnance officer; Lieuts. H. E. Yarnell, W. P. Cronan and B. A. Long and Midshipmen Albert T. Church, Royal E. Ingersoll and Ralph B. Strassburger. More than one thousand workmen, who had helped build the ship, cheered, and dozens of whistles in the yard and on vessels in the yard and East River blew a salute when the colors were floated and the Connecticut had become a fighter in the Navy. In the evening some 400 of the employees of the navy yard in Brooklyn had a celebration in that borough in honor of the completion of the Connecticut. James Hargan, chief draughtsman of the Brooklyn yard, was toastmaster, and the guests included Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, Naval Constrs. William J. Baxter, W. P. Roberts, J. L. Ackerson, J. A. Furer, and R. H. Robinson; Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, Congressman Fitzgerald, Calder, Dunwell, Waldo and Law; Capt. William Swift, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker and Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, of the Connecticut, and Borough President Bird S. Coler. Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U.S.N., opened the proceedings by offering grace. The toasts were: "The President," responded to by Congressman George E. Waldo; "The Navy and Its Secretary," by Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith and Congressman Dunwell; "The Connecticut, Its Builders, Navigators and Fighters," Naval Constructor Baxter and Congressman Fitzgerald; "Our City," Congressman Law and Bird S. Coler, and "Our Navy Yard's Future Prosperity," by Naval Constructor Roberts and Congressman Calder. A souvenir program giving a picture of the Connecticut with all its measurements was given to each guest.

The new bullet which the Ordnance Department has been testing for several months will be adopted by the War Department. The tests conducted have been highly satisfactory and have shown that the bullet, which weighs only 150 grains and is therefore 70 grains lighter than the bullet now used, has the advantages of higher velocity and a much flatter trajectory up to 2,000 yards, and has a greater energy up to 1,400 yards, where it drops below the energy of the bullet now in use. The tests have also, strange as it may seem, developed the fact that much greater accuracy up to 2,000 yards can be obtained. The adoption of the new bullet will make it necessary to change slightly the chambering in the new model rifle, and it is the intention of the Ordnance Department of the Army eventually to recall all of the rifles issued to the Regular Army and replace them with rifles adapted to the new bullet and provided with the knife bayonet, instead of the rod bayonet. An attempt was made by the Ordnance Department this week to exchange the rifle provided with the rod bayonet with the rifle with the knife bayonet before any of the troops left for Cuba, but the two battalions of the 5th Infantry sailed on the Sumner before the exchange could be effected.

With reference to the letter signed "J. M." recently published in these columns, in which the author sharply criticized the appearance of enlisted men of the Army whom he had seen in the streets of Salt Lake City, the 29th Infantry Sentinel, published at Fort Douglas, says: "The criticism, while true in some respects, is without truth as far as this post is concerned. At the date of J. M.'s letter there were not a sufficient number of men at this post to permit any of them to be in the city night or day, as every available man was on duty almost continually. The soldiers who were in the city a few days before the date of his letter were the National Guardsmen of the State of Utah, who left for the camp of concentration and instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The regulations at the post of Fort Douglas, Utah, re-

quire that every enlisted man leaving the post will be inspected by the commander of the guard, and he must be properly uniformed and clean before the commander of the guard will permit him to go. Upon return to the post he must report again at the guardhouse and report off pass and be inspected to see that his clothing is clean and in good condition."

Official despatches were received by the War Department as follows: Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 4, says: "Stock transportation and freight of 1st and 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, left Fort McPherson 4:30 this morning. Baggage and troops at 9:15 this morning. First section, headquarters of regiment and headquarters of 1st Battalion and Companies A, B and C; second section band, Companies D and E and platoon gun detachment; third section headquarters, 2d Battalion, Companies F, G and H. Total, 52 officers, 576 enlisted men, 15 civilian employees, 68 miles, one public and ten private horses. Duvall, commanding." Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4: 14th Battery Field Art., Capt. Gately commanding, left Fort Sheridan 4 p.m., Oct. 3, for Tampa. Three officers, 123 men, 156 horses, four guns, twelve caissons; Assistant Surgeon Wilson and two Hospital Corps men accompanying. Headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, Colonel Pitcher commanding, left Fort Sheridan 11 p.m., Oct. 3, for Newport News. Thirty-four officers and 527 men; Captain Lewis, Contract Surgeon Richardson and twelve Hospital Corps men accompanying. Carter, commanding."

The War Department has this week given a decision on Paragraph 221, Small Arms Firing Regulations. This paragraph prescribes that in the collective firing, the firing line will be composed of not to exceed eighty-five per cent. of all enlisted men of the company enrolled at the date of firing. In a case presented to the War Department the company was able to have only forty-six men in the firing line on account of several men being in hospital from wounds received in action, whereas eighty-five per cent. of the strength entitled it to have fifty-four men in line. As the firing regulations do not take into consideration the cause of absence in fixing the rule for determining the figure of merit, it was considered by the War Department that no special privileges could be granted in this case. It was decided, however, that when the results of target firing are published in General Orders, a foot note be added explaining that the company in question was unable to place eighty-five per cent. of its strength on the firing line in collective fire owing to several of its members having been wounded in action.

The trial of Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., in the Philippine Islands on charges involving "insubordination," will begin in a few days by a court ordered by the President. The detail of this court and the circumstances leading up to this, the second trial by court-martial of Captain Koehler, have already been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It will be recalled that the accused officer had a controversy with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippine Division, and Col. Hugh L. Scott, recently assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It was because Captain Koehler felt that he had been ill-treated by General Wood and is alleged to have made several allegations against the latter, which have been construed as insubordination, that the President ordered the court. Reports received from Manila indicate that Captain Koehler is not entirely satisfied with the personnel of the court and will challenge several of its members. Great interest attaches to this trial in Army circles.

The International Law Association met at Berlin, Germany, Oct. 2. Mr. Tower and Mr. George Whitelock, of Baltimore, Md., representing the United States, participated. Papers on "International Arbitration" were read by Sir Thomas Barclay and Mr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society of London. Sir Thomas Barclay's paper was on the "Extension of Arbitration Treaties to the Jurisdiction of The Hague Tribunal." He said that the voluntary character of the present conventions ought to be replaced by obligatory, automatically acting arrangements, and submitted draft of a treaty based on the unratified Anglo-American arbitration treaty in 1897. M. Gaston de Leval, of Brussels, read a paper on "The Duties of Neutrals," which attracted great interest. He suggested that ships carrying mails forwarded before the outbreak of hostilities should be allowed to pass unmolested, except within belligerent waters, and, further, that wireless stations which were in operation a year before the war on neutral territory must not be molested.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M. Gen., received at Washington the following despatch sent from Honolulu, Oct. 3, by Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M. Dept.: "With reference to your telegram of first have not given up Sheridan, have no reason to think of even doing so; am now working to put her back on starboard list and keep her there; will not take ship from present position until I know we can keep her on starboard list all the way to Honolulu, to do this store is now chaining a bulk containing a lot of the Sheridan's pig iron on the starboard side of the Sheridan. This work will take a few days; a rather heavy swell has been running this afternoon, but the ship has been absolutely free from bumping; she is anchored fore and aft. Have been with the Sheridan since Saturday getting back here an hour ago; leave for Sheridan at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Pay no attention to press despatches; they know nothing about affairs as no reporters have been or are allowed on the Sheridan. Will keep you fully informed."

The launching of the armored cruiser North Carolina by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., on Oct. 6, will be an interesting event. According to reports from North Carolina fully 5,000 people of that State will attend the launching, and it is probable that as many more from Virginia will be present. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, Governor Swanson, of Virginia, and a large number of Navy officers from Washington, will be present. The small daughter of Governor Glenn has been selected to act as sponsor for the North Carolina. The vessel will be christened in the traditional manner by the breaking on her prow of a bottle of champagne.

Secretary Bonaparte refused to heed the usual appeals made that the North Carolina be christened with water instead of champagne. He replied that this was a matter to be decided by the builders and not by the Government.

It has been held by the War Department this week that enlisted men convicted of absence without leave must make good the time of that absence in actual service to the United States. As an example, a man who enlisted on Oct. 9, 1903, and whose enlistment expires on Oct. 9, 1906, was ordered held to duty until Oct. 17, 1906, to make good the time he was absent without leave as determined by sentence of court-martial. There is no legal authority to be found in the statutes of the United States to make soldiers serve a period sufficient to make good any time lost by them because of absence without leave. But the fact that there is a regulation providing for making good such time and the fact that this regulation has been continued in all of the editions of the Army Regulations since 1889 is taken as a decision of the War Department that such requirement is legal.

Estimates have been called for by the Navy Department for cutting off a section of the protected cruiser Detroit, now out of commission at Charlestown, Mass., and preparing the ship for passage through the Canadian Canal. The plan contemplates cutting off about sixteen feet from the ship's nose and sheathing over the end thus left open in order to prevent the water entering. The section to be removed will be taken on board the ship when she is towed up the coast, down the St. Lawrence River and through the canal. Her destination probably will be Detroit and upon her arrival there the several sections will be again set in place. While the estimates have not been completed it is roughly figured that the job will cost, all completed, about \$10,000.

The Military Secretary has been advised of the arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the transport Sherman on Sept. 29, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonels Williams, Art. Corps; Irvine, 21st; Wolf, 28th Inf.; Majors Coffin, Art. Corps; May, 15th Inf.; Captains Cameron, 4th Cav.; Knudson, 8th; McAlexander, 13th; Kinney, 25th Inf.; Lieutenant Keller, 1st; Bach, 7th Cav.; Potter, 15th; Sager, 18th Inf.; Berners, Boyle, Lockett, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeon Burkhardt; post non-commissioned staff, five; Signal Corps, eleven; Hospital Corps, thirty-four; sick, thirty-six; insane, two; for retirement, three; furloughed, two; general prisoners, one; short-termed, thirty-five; discharged, thirty-two.

Press despatches from Newport, R.I., state that the suit brought by Chief Yeoman Fred J. Buenzle, U.S.N., against the Newport Amusement Company, for refusing him admission, while in uniform, to a dance hall controlled by that organization, was on Oct. 2 assigned for a jury trial in the Superior Court, when the writ was returned in the District Court. Buenzle sued the company for \$5,000, and President Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas both have contributed to the yeoman's expenses of the trial, making the matter a test case for the honor of the American uniform.

A collision occurred at Lansingburg, N.Y., Oct. 4, between a regular passenger train and a military special on the Boston and Maine Railroad, in which five persons were killed outright, and a number seriously injured. The special was drawing four troops of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, from Fort Ethan Allen to Newport News, where they are to embark for Cuba. The soldiers quickly got to work to rescue the injured. Lieutenant Colonel Hardie at once took charge of the wreck and his men kept the crowds back during the work of rescue. Private E. T. La Roux, 15th Cav., was among the injured.

In view of the Cuban situation, President Roosevelt may postpone his contemplated trip to the Isthmus of Panama. He had planned to go there in November, immediately after the elections, and it had been arranged that the trip should be made in a battleship. Secretary of War Taft was to have accompanied him. On account of the present difficulty, however, the President may not deem it wise to leave this country until after Congress adjourns in March. If he does not go in November, as now seems probable, he will wait for the legislative recess to make the trip.

The battleship Ohio left Cavite on Sept. 30 for Colombo, Ceylon, on her way to New York, where she is to be given the necessary repairs and then assigned to the Atlantic Fleet. On the same day the armored cruisers West Virginia and Pennsylvania left Naples and the armored cruisers Colorado and Maryland sailed from Palermo, all bound for Piraeus, Greece, on their way to the Asiatic Station. The cruiser Charleston left Panama on Sept. 30 for San Francisco to become the flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

Requests for tickets for the football games of the West Point team with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Syracuse should be in the office of the football representative, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., addressed to "The Treasurer Army Athletic Association" by Wednesday of the week of the game. It is especially requested that the number of tickets asked for be confined to the lowest possible limit, as the demand is sure to be far beyond the limited supply.

The transport Thomas was reported afire at the Quartermaster's dock at Manila, Oct. 3. The fire was extinguished Oct. 4, excepting in a small section of the bunkers. The firemen have been withdrawn, leaving the crew shifting the coal. The loss is confined principally to the cargo of hay, which caught fire. Most of the other cargo, it is reported, had been unloaded and little of what remains has been injured.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Hopkins ran ashore on Oct. 2 in the vicinity of Newport, R.I. Serious damage was done to her shaft and the vessel will have to be towed to the New York Navy Yard, where she will be repaired and the exact extent of the damage done ascertained.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Many promotions and retirements have occurred in the Army during the past week. The following is an official statement of appointments, retirements, details to staff departments and promotions resulting therefrom which have occurred:

"The appointment of Col. Ernest A. Garlington as brigadier general, inspector general, Oct. 1, 1906, was followed by the detail of Col. Frederick K. Ward, 2d Cav., as inspector general, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. Frank West, 7th Cav., to colonel, and Major John F. Guilfoyle, recently relieved as military secretary, to lieutenant colonel.

"The retirement of Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., Oct. 2, 1906, resulted in the promotion of Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th Cav., to colonel; Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., to lieutenant colonel.

"The retirement of Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tetherly, 9th Cav., Oct. 1, resulted in the promotion of Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Cav., to major.

"The detail, Sept. 28, of 1st Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Art. Corps, as captain in the Ordnance Department, resulted in the promotion of 2d Lieut. Francis J. Behr, Art. Corps, to first lieutenant; the retirement of Major David Price, Art. Corps, Sept. 30, resulted in the promotion of Capt. William P. Stone, to major; 1st Lieut. James R. Pourie, to captain, and 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, to first lieutenant.

"The retirement of Cols. Louis V. Caziaro and Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, Oct. 1, resulted in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Henry L. Harris and Arthur Murray; Majors George L. Anderson and Lotus Niles; Capt. Ira A. Haynes and Willoughby Walkie; 1st Lieuts. John L. Hughes and John W. C. Abbott, and 2d Lieuts. John R. Musgrave and Hartman L. Butler.

"The retirement of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, and the appointment of Col. Arthur Murray to be Chief of Artillery, resulted in the promotion of Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, recently inspector general, and the detail of Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, Art. Corps, to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Lundeen in the Inspector General's Department, will result in the promotion of Major William H. Coffin, Capt. William F. Hancock, 1st Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, and 2d Lieut. William H. Peek.

"Promotions in the Cavalry arm below the grade of major that will result from the retirements and details mentioned above cannot be made until the officers entitled thereto shall have been examined."

Several retirements and promotions have occurred this week in the Artillery Corps of the Army. No promotions actually occurred on Sept. 30, when General Mills retired, as no appointment was made on that day of an officer to succeed him as Chief of Artillery. But on Oct. 1 the following promotions occurred as a result of the retirements of Cols. O. E. Wood and L. V. Caziaro: Lieut. Cols. H. L. Harris and Arthur Murray to be colonels; Majors G. L. Anderson and Lotus Niles to be lieutenant colonels; Capt. Ira A. Haynes and Willoughby Walkie to be majors; 1st Lieuts. J. L. Hughes and J. W. C. Abbott to be captains; and 2d Lieuts. T. A. Jones and J. R. Musgrave to be first lieutenants. The retirement on Sept. 30, before these promotions occurred, of Major David Price, on his own application, caused the promotions of Capt. W. P. Stone to be major; 1st Lieut. J. R. Pourie to be captain and 2d Lieut. F. J. Behr to be first lieutenant. The appointment on Oct. 2 of Col. Arthur Murray to be Chief of Artillery with the rank of brigadier general caused the promotion of Lieut. Col. James A. Lundeen to be colonel. Colonel Lundeen had been detailed in the Inspector General's Department and on his promotion to be a colonel in the War Department detailed Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson to the Inspector General's Department. This detail caused the promotions of Major William H. Coffin to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. William F. Hancock to be major; 1st Lieut. H. T. Matthews to be captain, and 2d Lieut. H. L. Butler to be first lieutenant. First Lieut. W. I. Westervelt was detailed to the Ordnance Department with the rank of captain, which promoted 2d Lieut. W. H. Peek to be first lieutenant.

Col. Louis V. Caziaro, Art. Corps, who retired as a brigadier general Oct. 1, after forty-four years' service, was born in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1844. His father was a French naval officer, and through his mother, who was one of the noble Dutch-Huguenot family of de Robchemont, he is descended from Jean De Witt, the "Grand Pensionnaire" of Holland. General Caziaro enlisted at the age of eighteen as sergeant in the 38th Massachusetts Volunteers in 1862. Served with the 38th in the Red River campaign and siege of Port Hudson. Was made second lieutenant in '63 and first lieutenant in '64. Served also as aide-de-camp to Gen. George L. Andrews, and was brevetted captain at siege of Mobile. Served as aide-de-camp to Gen. E. R. S. Canby from 1865 till Canby's death, eight years later. Entered the Regular Army in 1866; acted as adjutant general for General Canby during "Reconstruction," from 1867 to 1870, and later in Oregon; was four years military professor and acting professor of constitutional and international law at Bowdoin, of which college he is an M.A. From 1881 to 1884 General Caziaro was executive officer of the Signal and Weather Bureau, and from 1887 to 1891 adjutant of the Artillery school at Fort Monroe. From '91 to '96 he served with Artillery, and commanded one of the first three batteries ordered South in the Spanish War. In 1898 he was again detailed for adjutant general's work, and served for three years in Cuba on the staffs of Generals Bates, Wilson, Ludlow and Wood. After two more years of staff service he returned to the Artillery, and has since commanded Forts Greble, R.I., and Wadsworth, N.Y.; also the Artillery districts of Charleston, S.C., and Narragansett, R.I. When General Caziaro left his last post, Fort Adams, the officers of the garrison presented him with a beautiful loving cup as a token of their respect and affection.

Gen. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list on Sept. 30, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1843, and entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1860. He was graduated a second lieutenant and assigned to the 19th Infantry June 23, 1865. He was transferred to the 28th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866; to the 19th Infantry in March, 1869, and to the 5th Artillery May 10, 1870. He reached the grade of colonel in 1902, and was made Chief of Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general June 20, 1905. He was commandant of cadets at West Point in 1892, serving until June, 1897. During the Spanish-American War he was in command of a battalion of Artillery for the organization of a siege train, remaining on that duty until August, 1898. Later he was in command at Honolulu, and went with General Chaffee on the Chinese relief expedition during the Boxer uprising. He has also seen service in the Philippines, and

on his return to this country was put in command of the Artillery district of Pensacola.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines has affirmed the sentences on the ladrones leaders passed by Judge Villamor, himself a Filipino, on Sept. 27, as noted in these columns last week. Six are condemned to be hanged, five are sentenced to thirty and ten to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. Among those sentenced to death are Julian Montalban, who led the raid on San Francisco de Malabon last year, when the wife and children of Governor Trias were carried off, and Macario Sakay, who was president of the so-called Filipino republic. Benito Natividad, another leader of the ladrones, is among those sentenced to imprisonment. They all surrendered last July after negotiations with Dominador Gomez, a Filipino agitator, whom the Government used for the purpose. The convicts and their friends allege that they had promises of light sentences for surrendering, but this government denies. The sentences passed upon them meet with public approval.

The Governors of seventeen provinces of the Philippines met in annual convention in Manila Sept. 30 and have since been joined by others. The Independence party proved to be in a large majority and elected a Nationalist as chairman. The convention will consider the scheme for the election of a Philippine Assembly, the road law and provincial requirements in general and will forward its recommendations to the Philippine Commission. All the Governors manifest the deepest interest in the situation in Cuba. They fear that the failure of the Cuban republic will influence Americans against the proposed Philippine Assembly and restrict the present policy of freely extending autonomy to a people confessedly generations behind the Cubans.

The announcement of the appointment of W. Morgan Shuster, Collector of Customs at Manila, as a member of the Philippine Commission, is said to have caused great astonishment and to have been a surprise even to the other members of the commission. The Manila American declares that Mr. Shuster's appointment is a slap in the face for the Americans. His attitude has been keenly resented. He has held his countrymen up to scorn in order to please certain Filipino politicians. The paper quotes a prominent Filipino, whose words reflect the general feeling, which is that Mr. Shuster sacrificed the respect of his countrymen by truckling to the Federals for their support.

It is reported that Mr. W. B. Poland, who resigned from the Alaska Central Railroad Sept. 1, has been elected vice president and chief engineer of the Philippine Railway Company. He sails for Manila about Nov. 1 to take charge of construction and other interests for the syndicate which is building railroads on the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, 1906.

Military Secretary of Army, Washington, D.C.: Company B, Hospital Corps, left Presidio 6:45 a.m. to-day (two officers and 112 men), en route Newport News, Va. MCGRATH, Commanding.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 1, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Eleventh Battalion, Field Artillery, 17th and 18th Batteries, left--first section, 4:22; second section, ten minutes later, Vancouver, over Northern Pacific, Burlington, Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, via Billings, St. Louis, Lexington to Newport News; Captain Haynes commanding. Total, eight Artillery officers, two medical officers, one veterinary surgeon, four Hospital Corps men, one packer, seven teamsters, 183 enlisted men, 242 horses and mules, armament and prescribed wagons.

DYER, Military Secretary, in absence Department Commander.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Companies C and H, 4th Infantry, Captain Wilkinson and Lieutenant Downer and 105 enlisted men, Captain Wilkinson commanding, left Fort Thomas 6:30 a.m. to-day, en route to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station GREELY, Commanding.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Company I, Signal Corps, will probably leave Wednesday, the 11th Infantry possibly Thursday, the 28th Infantry this afternoon, Tuesday.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Company I, Signal Corps, Lieut. James E. Abbott, commanding; 125 men, completely equipped for field service; Assistant Surgeon Miller, one non-commissioned officer, one private hospital corps, five civilian teamsters, with Signal supplies; twenty-nine mules, eight horses, six escort wagons, one lance wagon, one instrument wagon, one reel cart, together with necessary company property and ammunition travel rations, four days; field rations, ten days. Left Fort Omaha 7:20 a.m., Oct. 3, for Newport News. GREELY, Commanding.

## DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Oct. 1, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred:

Suicide, Richard H. Nuttall, Co. I, 16th Inf., Sept. 23; drowned, body recovered, Robert Meredith, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Henry Voelker, Troop C, 8th Cav., Sept. 22; malarial fever, John W. Bremar, band, 16th Inf., Sept. 29.

KNIGHT, in absence of Division Commander.

## CLASS OF '82, U.S.M.A.

It is proposed to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduates of the Class of '82, U.S.M.A., by holding a reunion next June at some convenient point, to be decided upon later. The class historian is also preparing a souvenir record of the class and its individual members. To assist the historian in his work, and to aid in making the reunion a success, Major Warren P. Newcomb, Art. Corps, the class president, requests that any member of the class knowing the present address of any former member now out of the Service will send such address to Major Richard W. Young, News Annex, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., on Oct. 1. She sailed from San Francisco Sept. 4.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Julia McDonald was married to Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th U.S. Inf., at Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 1, in St. Luke's rectory, the Rev. Roger H. Peters officiating. Lieutenant McCoy was visiting his fiancee on Sunday, Sept. 30, when he received word from Fort Sheridan, Ill., that his regiment had been ordered to Cuba, and it was decided to have the wedding take place at once, instead of on Oct. 31, as originally planned. Within an hour after the wedding Lieutenant McCoy returned to Fort Sheridan. The bride will remain with her mother in Kalamazoo for the present.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Vickery, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Richard Vickery, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. Chester D. Hubbard, of Philadelphia, has been announced. The wedding will take place Oct. 15 in Christ church, Riverton, N.J.

Dr. Herbert Wright Wootton and Florence Randolph Sanders were married Sept. 29 at South Nyack, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, of St. Ignatius's. The bride was given away by Dr. Clarence Chandler Howard. Dr. Wootton's cousin, Capt. Wright Smith, U.S.A., was his best man. The bride is a great-granddaughter of Master Samuel Chester Reid, U.S.N., and likewise a direct descendant of Admiral Blake. Dr. Wootton is the grandson of the late Gen. Horatio G. Wright, of the United States Army, and nephew of Admiral A. G. Wootton, of the British navy. Among the invited guests were Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll Power, U.S.A.

Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Zenia P. Wood, of Herkimer, sister of Lieut. R. R. Wood, 14th U.S. Inf., were married in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 30. Captain Sturtevant, who has been stationed at Plattsburgh, and Miss Wood were to have been married in November, but on Sept. 29 the bridegroom was ordered to Newport News, preparatory to sailing for Cuba, Oct. 2. The news was telegraphed to Miss Wood at eleven o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 30. Preparations for the wedding were immediately made. The church was decorated with flags for the occasion, and the only guest, besides the immediate relatives of the bride, was Miss Higbee, of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant left for Newport News Oct. 1 and will sail for Cuba on the transport Sumner. The bride has been teaching physics, drawing and chemistry for some time past in the Astoria (L.I.) schools, in which she was principal of one of the departments.

Miss Mary Howard and Ensign Charles Eart Smith, U.S.N., were married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Howard. The ceremony, at which the Rev. Richard Pardee Williams officiated, was to have been a church event at a later date, but was hastened on account of the orders received by the bridegroom to go to Cuba. The bride wore white lace over chiffon and silk, a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Belle Howard was dressed in yellow chiffon and carried yellow chrysanthemums. Mr. Hugh Howard was best man.

Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler was married at the family homestead in Wheeler, Ala., Oct. 2, to Mr. Gordon M. Buck, of New York. Miss Wheeler is the daughter of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding was a very quiet one on account of the mourning of the bride's family. She is the youngest of four daughters, being still in her teens. Mr. Buck is also a Southerner, although he has resided in New York for some time. He is a lawyer and a member of several clubs of the Southern societies. After a short wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Buck will reside in New York.

Mrs. William Sadlier has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Sadlier, to Lieut. Henry Charles Dinger, U.S.N. In all probability the wedding will be celebrated late in November in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, when there will be a number of naval officers in the bridal party. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, No. 1119 Madison avenue, New York city.

At the marriage on Oct. 16, at St. Thomas's church, Washington, D.C., of Miss Anna Breck Aspinwall and Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d U.S. Cav., the ushers selected will include Lieutenants Torney, Carpenter, Poole, Jackson and Canfield. Rev. John A. Aspinwall will perform the ceremony. The invitations to the wedding breakfast have been limited to the personal friends of the couple.

Paymr. Harry Hampton Palmer, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Erskine Stewart Borst, daughter of Mr. J. W. Borst of New York city, formerly a resident of Page County, Va., were married on Oct. 2 in Leesburg, Va. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John F. Coleman, rector of the Episcopal church at Aldie.

Gen. and Mrs. John C. Black have announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Helene, a debutante of last season, to Lieut. Stephen Abbot, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place during the Christmas holidays.

Miss Carolyn S. Postlethwaite, daughter of the late Chaplain William M. Postlethwaite, U.S.A., was married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, to Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, Jr., of New York, at St. John's Episcopal church by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, Mass. Clusters of annunciation lilies and white chrysanthemums, arranged with ferns against a background of palms, made an effective setting for the bridal party. Among those attending were the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte; Mrs. G. A. Converse, the Misses Converse, Gen. and Mrs. Sanger and General Ernst, U.S.A.

A happy Army wedding was solemnized in Manila on Aug. 28 at the Episcopal Church of Saint Mary and Saint John on Calle Isaac Peral, Ermita, the Rev. Mercer Green Johnson, rector, officiating. Promptly at eight o'clock the groom, Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., 13th Inf., with his best man, Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf., entered the church and awaited the coming of the bride at the chancel rail. Miss Freda Florence Cook, the bride, came in on the arm of her father, Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., who gave his daughter in marriage. The bride's dress was of a special weave of jusi, from Iloilo, made over white silk, princess style, and she carried a bouquet of white rose buds and ferns. The regulation uniform for officers in the tropics, all white, was worn by the groom and his best man. Many friends of the popular lieutenant and his young bride from Fort William McKinley and the city braved the elements to be present. No cards were issued, special invitations being extended, as Mrs. Cook and four children were packing to leave Manila for the homeland on the Meade. A wedding supper was served at the Army and Navy Club, at which only Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Jr., and Capt. and Mrs. Cook, with their children, were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott will reside at Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Lieutenant Elliott has been battalion adjutant at the fort for many months.

Comdr. Wythe M. Parks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parks, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Baird Parks, to Richard H. Pritchett, of Danville, Va. Their marriage will take place in Washington, D.C., the last of October. Miss Parks was one of the débutantes of 1904, and is accomplished in athletics.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Rev. Dr. Osgood E. Herrick, chaplain, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 1. He was born at Windsor, Vt., in 1826, and was appointed chaplain in the U.S. Army by President Lincoln in 1864. In 1856 he ministered in Key West, Fla., and rendered valuable services during several fever epidemics in the South, having been himself twice a victim of the scourge. When reports of his services reached President Lincoln, he at once recognized them by appointing him chaplain of the Army. An order issued by Gen. W. T. Sherman gives high tribute to Dr. Herrick's service. Boston and Fort Monroe were among his stations. He was retired in April 1890, with rank of captain, and was advanced on the retired list to the grade of major in April, 1904, on account of Civil War service. He was a graduate of Howard.

Alfred Thorneham Kelly, son of Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly and brother of Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., died at Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 30, 1906.

Gen. Thomas Maley Harris, U.S.V., aged 93, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home at Harrisville, W. Va., Oct. 1. He served with Gen. Franz Seigel, subsequently became a brigade and division commander under Sheridan, and finally was transferred with his division to Grant's army in front of Richmond. After the assassination of Lincoln he was ordered to Washington and detailed as a member of the military commission that tried the conspirators under arrest.

Gen. L. M. Openheimer, of the Texas National Guard, died at Austin, Tex., on Sept. 24, after a brief illness. General Openheimer was the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in Texas. He was past master of Pierce Lodge No. 144 of Calvert, and was past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Texas. He was one of the most prominent men in the State in civil, military and commercial walks. He was intensely interested in things military and devoted many years to the militia. When the Spanish war broke out he at once offered his services to the Government and was appointed colonel of the 2d Texas and served until the regiment was disbanded. When the new Dick bill established the Texas National Guard, General Openheimer was retired with the rank of major general. He was a member of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. The funeral services were held Sept. 26 under the auspices of the Masonic bodies. The floral offerings were abundant and beautiful. The coffin was draped with the national and State colors and covered with white flowers and ferns.

Major George S. Hoyle, U.S.A., retired, was struck by an Atlanta & West Point passenger train at College Park, Ga., Oct. 2, and died in an hour. His body was badly mangled. Major Hoyle had been in charge of the recruiting office at Atlanta for several years. He was born in Georgia March 1, 1849, and when graduated from the U.S.M.A. in June, 1873, was assigned as second lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry. During his service he was on frontier duty at Fort Klamath, Ore.; took part in the Nez Perces expedition from June to November, 1877, during which he was engaged in the battle of the Clear Water and other skirmishes. He served on the frontier until 1880, and was next detailed as professor of military science and tactics at North Georgia Agricultural College. He was on frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla, Fort Assiniboine and San Coriss from October, 1883, to May, 1895. During the Spanish-American War he served with his troop in the field. He was promoted captain Feb. 7, 1891, and was retired with the rank of major Feb. 2, 1901, for disability incident to the Service.

#### PERSONALS.

Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 8th U.S. Inf., has been granted a patent for a rifleman's score sheet or card.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. James G. Hanahan, 10th U.S. Inf., at Honolulu, H.I., Sept. 17.

Capt. H. O. Williard, 5th U.S. Cav., is on leave at Lewiston, Fergus county, Mont., where Mrs. Williard will join him.

Mrs. Joshua W. Butt is preparing to leave her apartment in Washington that she may join her son, Capt. Archibald Butt, U.S.A., in Cuba, where he is now stationed.

Admiral and Mrs. Farquhar are greatly rejoicing over the arrival of their first grandson. He was born to the wife of Surg. W. M. Gaston, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., recently.

The following Army officers are registered at The Breslin Hotel, New York city, this week: Capt. R. R. Stevens, U.S.A.; Capt. T. Ashburn, U.S.A., and Major J. A. Dapray, U.S.A.

Mrs. Louis A. Craig and her daughter, Mrs. Harry Howard Stout, of San Francisco, are at the Wellington Hotel, New York city, and will leave the first of November for Washington.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., retired, has selected a home at Boulder, Colo., for his residence. Visiting Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin are their daughter, Mrs. Williams-Foot, and her children.

Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl and daughter, Olivia, have given up their home at 408 North Broadway, Leavenworth, Kans., and will be at home during the winter at the Clark house on South Broadway.

The band of the U.S. Marine Corps, stationed at Washington, D.C., engaged to play at the Hippodrome in New York city on Sunday, Sept. 30, made a big hit and received numerous encores.

Capt. J. Q. Adams, U.S.A., after serving for five years as treasurer of the National Military Home at Marion, Ind., has resigned from that position and resumed his residence at Norwalk, Ohio.

Mrs. L. M. Mau has returned to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., after spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Halstead, and her sister, Mrs. Day, at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Timmons, the latter the daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, who have been in Washington, D.C., left Oct. 1 for Ohio, to visit their relatives there, and will then go to Indianapolis, where they will visit Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, returning to Washington about Oct. 13.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. A. F. Brewster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 26.

Capt. H. Cushman, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., was in New York this week, located at the Grand Hotel, on a short visit.

A daughter, Mary Eula, was born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1906, to Major and Mrs. Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

Major Charles B. Hardin, U.S.A., retired, has selected Denver, Colo., as his home and purchased a handsome house on Columbine street for his residence.

Mrs. Whitman, widow of Capt. F. H. Whitman, U.S.A., and her sister, Mrs. A. E. Waldron, have taken an apartment at the Portner, Washington, D.C., for the coming winter.

Capt. William Kelly, C.E., U.S.A., the new assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, reported to Major Biddle, Engineer Commissioner, on Sept. 29.

A son was born to the wife of Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Sept. 14, 1906. The new arrival has the distinction of being the first Army boy born at that post.

Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad and daughter, Miss Violet B. Conrad are located for the coming season at 34 West Twenty-fifth street, New York city.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., entertained the officers of the Italian ship Fieramosca at breakfast Oct. 1. Lieutenant Pfister, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy, was also a guest.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., has left the camp at Fort Riley for Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of compiling reports pertaining to the Camp of Instruction, and upon completion of this duty will proceed to his proper station, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Smith returned from Europe on the S.S. Bremen on Oct. 2, and after spending a few days in New York city at the New Grand Hotel, and visiting near New York, will leave for Ann Arbor, Mich., where they will make their home for the coming year.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Berry gave a very delightful launch party on Sept. 27 for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and their guests were: Miss Essie Reed, Miss Virginia Willits, Miss Mary Semple, of Louisville, Ky.; Civil Engineer Gregory, Lieutenant Gillis and Chaplain Renolds, U.S.N.

Among those who went to the hop at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., Sept. 29, were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Berry, Misses Virginia, Jessie and Grace Willits, Miss Arabella Hitch, Miss Annette Richardson, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Civil Engineer Gregory, U.S.N., and Paymaster Tricou, U.S.N.

Noting the appointment of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., as aide to Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, the Manila Cablenews says: "That General Weston has great discernment and a deep set knowledge of human nature is shown in his selection of Captain Barnum for this honorable and important position."

Col. Charles Summer Bromwell, U.S.A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mrs. Bromwell have returned to their Washington home for a short stay from Charlevoix, Mich. They will make a visit to Elkins, W. Va., this month as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, in the beautiful home of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, father of Mrs. Lee.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief of the Signal Corps; Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, U.S.N., retired; Mr. John I. Waterbury, of New York, who represents the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, and Comdr. F. M. Barber, U.S.N., arrived in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 2, to take part in the International Wireless Telegraph Conference.

Capt. Frank H. Newcomb, U.S.R.C.S., at his own request, has been detached from duty as supervisor of anchorages and purchasing officer of the Revenue Cutter Service at New York, and his place will be taken by Capt. C. C. Flugard, who has been stationed at Onancock, Va., as assistant inspector of the Sixth Life Saving District. Captain Newcomb has been assigned to duty as inspector of the life saving stations with headquarters at New York.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who arrived in New York Sept. 29, after a visit to the New York Yacht Club and to the Lambs Club, on Oct. 1 went with his secretary, Colonel Noyel; John B. McDonald, Surg. R. P. Crandall, U.S.N.; Comdr. H. H. Hosley, U.S.N.; Wilson Marshall, Morton W. Smith, William Marshall and Nat J. Herreshoff, all guests of R. A. C. Smith, to a restaurant at midnight for supper. Every one in the room at once recognized the yachtsman and a burst of cheers and applause greeted him. He acknowledged these with thanks and said he was enjoying one of the greatest pleasures of life, the fact that he knew he was among friends.

The Denver News states that one of the handsomest receptions ever given in Colorado was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, one of Colorado's mining millionaires, at their country place, Wolhurst, thirteen miles from Denver, on Saturday, Sept. 29, to Vice President and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. Over four hundred invitations were issued. Among the Army guests were: Col. Jacob A. Augur, Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Capt. A. S. Brookes, Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Gen. and Mrs. Irving Hale, and others. The guests were taken from Denver to Wolhurst and return in a special train over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Wolhurst is a reproduction of an old English villa, where wealth and the art of the landscape gardener have combined to make a perfect home, with terraces leading down to a private lake, bordered with weeping willows and other trees, while on either side of the house is an Italian garden set with rare old Roman vases of carved stone, made brilliant with clusters of showy flowers. Set on the east terrace with a background of Lombardy poplars and forest trees decked out in their autumn colors was the receiving pavilion, which was of crimson silk. Underneath was a heavy crimson carpet, while antique carved Flemish oak chairs, upholstered in crimson, carried out the general color scheme. Receiving in the pavilion were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Evelyn Walsh, Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, and Mr. Channing Rudd, of Washington. Vice President Fairbanks was extremely genial and cordial in his greetings and effectively dispelled with those who had not met him before any preconceived notions of his austerity. Mr. Walsh was president of the committee on the Pike's Peak Centennial at Colorado Springs, Sept. 23 to 29, and had everything done possible for the comfort and entertainment of the officers and men belonging to the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery assembled there to participate in the centennial exercises.

Mrs. E. B. Vedder, wife of Lieut. E. B. Vedder, asst. surg., U.S.A., has started to join her husband in the Philippines.

A daughter, Elizabeth Dyer, was born to the wife of Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N., at her home at Kittery, Me., recently.

Med. Insp. P. A. Lovering, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been ordered to command the U.S. Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine and the Misses Ovenshine, who spent the summer on the coast of Maine, are at their home in Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., who was at the German army maneuvers, returned to New York, Oct. 1, on the Zealand of the Red Star Line, and proceeded to Washington.

Mrs. Theodore Wint, wife of General Wint, U.S.A., returned to Fort Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 27, from Pennsylvania, where she has been since last spring, and is at the Paxton.

Comdr. C. C. Rogers, U.S.N., who has been in command of the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, was a passenger by the steamship Vigilancia, which arrived at New York Sept. 29 from Santiago via Nassau.

On Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, Mrs. Gardner entertained at an eleven o'clock breakfast in honor of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Col. R. H. Wilson, 16th Inf., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal. Twenty ladies of the 16th Infantry enjoyed Mrs. Gardner's hospitality. The band of the famous old regiment played throughout the breakfast. Favors, in the shape of Japanese fans and unique dolls, were at each plate.

A Chicago exchange says: "Mrs. McCauley, wife of Col. C. A. H. McCauley, chief quartermaster at Denver, Colo., is spending the summer at the home of her father, A. T. Lay, Highland Park, Ill. With her are her daughter, Miss Katharine McCauley, who was graduated last June at Bryn Mawr College, Me., receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts for excellence in Latin and French, and Midshipman T. L. McCauley, U.S. Naval Academy, who lately returned from a cruise on the U.S.S. Denver."

The Aztec Club of 1847 will hold its annual meeting and dinner on Oct. 13 at the Shoreham in Washington, D.C. The officers of the society for the year 1905-6 are: President, Gen. S. G. French, Pensacola, Fla.; vice-president, J. J. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; treasurer, William Turnbull; vice-treasurer, E. H. Floyd-Jones, and secretary, Macrae Sykes, the last three of New York city. The committee on entertainment this year consists of William Turnbull, Gen. H. G. Gibson, William S. Albert, Gen. R. C. Drum, Capt. E. W. Anderson, J. Kennedy Stout and J. Malcolm Henry.

In a special edition of the Far Eastern Review, of Manila, devoted to the development of the Moro Province, appears a portrait of Capt. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., aide to Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Philippines Division, accompanied by a notice from which we quote: "When the Moro Province was organized Captain Langhorne was appointed secretary, and has done splendid work in that capacity. During the absence of General Wood on many occasions Captain Langhorne has acted as governor of the Moro Province. In the meantime he has found time to travel through the Federated Malay States, Borneo, Sarawak, and Java, China, and Japan, and to make voluminous notes that have been of great value to the Government."

For more than a week the polo team of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, under Capt. R. G. Paxton, of Fort Robinson, has been playing Colorado polo teams at the Country Club grounds, Denver, and at Colorado Springs. At Denver they were very successful. On Saturday, Sept. 29, a picked team of civilians defeated the 10th Cavalry team at Colorado Springs by a score of 9 to 6 goals in an interesting contest for the Pike's Peak Centennial cup. Bullington was reported as the star player during the game. The Army was handicapped by their ponies, which were not equal to those of the other team. Lieut. Carl H. Miller's roan was an exception, the little animal making several springs that passed everything else in the field.

A complimentary banquet was tendered Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., by the Commercial Club and the Real Estate Exchange at Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 26, over one hundred of the prominent citizens of Omaha being present. The program of toasts included one by Senator Millard, who spoke briefly of his early acquaintance with the general, and the latter's good offices in behalf of Omaha. Mr. G. M. Hitchcock spoke of General Greely, the explorer, leader and author. The history of General Greely's exploring expedition and his rescue by Schley was the subject of Mr. J. H. Van Dusen's remarks and Mrs. Alex Charlton ended the list with "Fort and Fortifications." The Army officers present were Major Zalinski, Major Noyes, Colonel Hoff, Captain Wildman, Captain Nesmith, Captain Swope and Captain Doane.

The Pike Centennial at Colorado Springs, Colo., held the latter part of last month, in honor of Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, was a great event, and the whole city was given up to the celebration. There were receptions, addresses and the dedication of a monument to General Pike, and also a grand parade in honor of the event. The parade incident to the week's celebration was held on Sept. 24, and the Regular troops participating were the following, Vice-President Fairbanks reviewing the column: At the head of the Infantry rode Col. B. C. Lockwood, 29th Inf., and the members of his staff, Captain Woodward, commissary, and Lieutenant Burton, acting adjutant. Following came the 29th Infantry band and eight companies of the 29th, under command of Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, in khaki uniform, as follows: Co. E, under Lieutenant Robinson; Co. F, Lieutenant Spurgin; Co. G, Captain Straat; Co. H, Lieutenant Saunders; Co. I, Lieutenant Frith; Co. K, Lieutenant Waldron; Co. L, Lieutenant McCleave, and Co. M, Lieutenant Crowne. The Artillery passed next with Capt. S. D. Sturgis in command. Following the Artillery came the hospital detachment with a Red Cross ambulance. Six troops of the 5th Cavalry followed next, Major F. W. Foster commanding, and Lieutenant Rodney, adjutant. After the six troops of the 5th Cavalry came one troop of the 10th Cavalry, colored. As the soldiers burst into view on Cascade avenue, cheer after cheer was given. The Cavalry rode in two squadrons. In the first squadron, Capt. H. O. Williard commanding, were: Troop L, Lieutenant Wheatley; Troop I, Lieutenant Stewart, and Troop K, Lieutenant Treacy, and at their head rode a squad of ten buglers. The second squadron, under command of Capt. W. B. Scales, was composed of Troop H, Lieutenant Lewis; Troop F, Lieutenant Rothwell, and Troop M, Lieutenant Quekemeyer. Troop L, of the 10th Cavalry, colored, brought up the rear in command of Lieutenant Cornell. The veterans of the Grand Army, cowboys, Indians and other bodies followed. Bringing up the rear, was the old prairie schooner of the days of '58.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. David W. Todd, U.S.N., on Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 1.

Mrs. Lancaster, widow of the late Major Lancaster, U.S.A., has joined friends in New Jersey for the fall months.

A daughter, Helen Elizabeth Karns, was born to the wife of Lieut. Franklin D. Karns, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 2.

Second Lieut. William M. Davis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., tried recently by G.C.M., for violation of the 62d Article of War, was found not guilty.

Mrs. Breese, widow of Capt. S. Livingston Breese, U.S.N., will pass the coming winter in her home, 1909 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.A., and Miss Jean Crosby have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., from Europe.

Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, wife of Captain Gordon, 18th Inf., after spending the summer at Green Lake, Wis., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., son of the late General Lee, U.S.A., has been quite ill at the Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., but is now much better.

Mrs. and Miss Hatfield, wife and daughter of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., have returned to Fort Myer, Va. Miss Hatfield will be one of the season's débutantes.

Mrs. E. F. Wheaton, a cousin of the late Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 1755 Wilard street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where she will pass the winter.

Mrs. P. R. Butt, the mother of Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., will leave Washington, D.C., for a visit to her home in Augusta, Ga., before joining Captain Butt in Cuba, where he is on duty.

Mrs. Florence Fisher, who passed last winter with her aunt, Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, will pass this winter in Washington, D.C., where she will take an apartment.

Mrs. W. R. Rush, wife of Commander Rush, and daughter, Catherine, will sail Saturday, Oct. 6, on Red Star Line steamer Zealand for Antwerp, to be abroad during Commander Rush's absence at sea.

Lieut. J. A. Moss, 22d Inf., and Mrs. Moss and their two children are comfortably settled on Augar avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Lieutenant Moss is attending the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th U.S. Inf., has been found guilty by a G.C.M. of neglecting to answer official correspondence, and was sentenced to a reprimand and confinement to the limits of his post for one month.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Pay Dept., U.S.A., at Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 27, 1906. Mrs. Fenton is the daughter of Gen. William B. Rochester, Pay Dept., U.S.A., retired.

Paymr. I. T. Hagner, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hagner were on Sept. 27 guests of Capt. and Mrs. Laird, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Paymaster Hagner was ordered to the U.S.S. Franklin to relieve Paymaster Conrad.

Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Phipps, who were married at Clifton, Staten Island, Sept. 15, have arrived at Newport, R.I., from their wedding trip and are at Fort Adams, where Lieutenant Phipps is stationed.

A stated meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M. O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9, 1906, at 6:30 o'clock. After dinner a paper will be read by Companion Capt. William H. Harries, entitled "Did Jefferson Davis Help Us?"

Mr. Charles L. Gandy, son of Major Gandy, of the Army Medical Department, left West Point last week to enter the Department of Literature, Science and Arts at the University of Michigan. His present address is 621 Ingalls street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The reunion of pioneers at the Pike's Peak Centennial at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Sept. 27, was one of the notable affairs of the centennial week. Among the ladies receiving with the Pioneer Committee was Mrs. Beck, wife of Brig. Gen. William H. Beck, U.S. Army, retired.

Major Walter E. Lombard, Massachusetts Militia, announces the engagement of his daughter, Lucie Viola Lombard, to Mr. George Lawrence Hull, of New York and South Orange, N.J. Mr. Hull comes from one of the oldest New York families, his mother being one of the Albany Van Rensselaers.

The following candidates for admission into the Military Academy in 1907 have been appointed during the past week: Walter A. Runyan, Norborne, Mo.; Herbert A. Dargue, Boonton, N.J.; A. Bennett Anderson, alt., Dover, N.J.; P. Barton Myers, Jr., alt., Morristown, N.J.; Earl C. Rice, alt., Lexington, Okla.

The War Department has revoked the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 2d Inf., at the request of that officer. Captain Wygant sent in his resignation some time ago and it was accepted. The order revoking this acceptance was recently issued, at the request of Captain Wygant, who, it is understood, has decided to remain an officer of the Army.

The Army transport Kilpatrick, Capt. William M. Morrow, quartermaster, sailed from Manila Oct. 3 for San Francisco with the following military passengers: Cols. George S. Anderson, Richard E. Thompson, Robert H. R. Loughborough; Majors John E. Guilfoyle, George J. Newgarden; Capt. Wilson Chase; 1st Lieuts. Orville G. Brown, Theodore Lamson, Jesse R. Harris; 2d Lieut. Homer N. Preston; 1st Lieuts. Leonard T. Baker, Frederick Koch; 2d Lieut. Ernest Stecker; 1st Lieut. James Bourke, transport surgeon.

Mr. A. W. Ferguson, executive secretary of the Philippine civil government, gave an elegant dinner on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, at his residence in Manila, No. 400 Calle Real, Malate, in honor of Major Gen. Leonard Wood and the new attorney general of the Philippines, Señor A. Araneta, a Filipino, recently promoted from solicitor general to attorney general. Among those gathered around the hospitable board were: Governor General Ide, General Wood, the Philippine Commissioners, and others in authority, a happy blending of Americans, Spaniards and prominent Filipinos, writes a correspondent.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Oct. 3: Comdr. G. L. Dyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dyer; Col. T. W. Jones, U.S.A.; Surg. John R. Devereux, U.S.A., and Mrs. Devereux; Major W. J. Wakeman; Lieut. H. S. Kerrick and Lieut. C. J. Nelson, U.S.A.; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U.S.A., and Miss Tompkins; Capt. Frank Tompkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tompkins and child; Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. H. DeLany, U.S.N.; Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N.; Capt. B. F. Tilley, Med.

Dir. John C. Wise, Surg. J. B. Kaufman, Surg. A. McK. Jones and Dr. J. M. Minter, U.S.N.; Dr. J. C. Pryor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pryor; Lieut. Lewis Foerster, U.S.N., and Mrs. Foerster; Capt. J. P. S. Lawrence, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lawrence; Major E. C. Carter, U.S.A., and Miss Carter; Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eckhardt; Mrs. Kent Nelson, U.S.A.; Med. Insp. N. H. Drake, U.S.N.; Ensign W. S. Pye, U.S.N.; Col. C. H. Whipple, U.S.A.; Surg. J. F. Ley, U.S.N., and Col. O. E. Wood, U.S.A.

#### FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Tex., Sept. 30, 1906.

The post exchange council, consisting of Capt. Marshal Childs, Lieut. Douglas Donald and Lieut. Paul H. Clark, met this morning and audited the accounts. Capt. J. P. O'Neil was in San Antonio on Friday and Saturday, and returned Sunday, bringing his nieces, the Misses Virginia and Louise Harrison, of Virginia, with him. He met them in San Antonio, en route to Laredo. They will spend the winter with the captain and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown, Mrs. R. P. Harbold, wife of Lieutenant Harbold, and son, Norris, and Miss Florence Brown, arrived on Sunday from Fort Niobrara. Lieutenant Harbold and the detachment from here will remain on duty at Fort Niobrara for several weeks yet.

The three-day practice marches for this season are over. Companies M and K, 25th Inf., went out on Monday and returned Wednesday, and Companies I and L went out Wednesday and returned Friday.

Arrangements have been made for the crack baseball team from the 26th Infantry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, to come here on Friday next to play a series of three games, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Several officers are expected down with the team, and arrangements are being made for their entertainment while here.

Capt. W. J. Lyster, M.D., is expected to leave for the East on Saturday for an extended visit. Lieutenant Farmer, 26th Inf., reports here for duty in connection with the progressive military map work.

Speaking in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament on Oct. 2, at Vienna, the Austrian Minister of National Defense announced that the proposed re-arming of the army with modern weapons involved the increase of the artillery arm by fifteen artillery and fourteen howitzer regiments. Bills for this increase would not be submitted, however, until it had been decided whether the new artillery is to be created by both halves of the empire in common, or whether Austria and Hungary shall each create its own artillery.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O. OCT. 4, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. James D. Heysinger, asst. surg., will report to Surgeon General of Army for duty.

First Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 18th Cav., to Newport News, Va., and join his regiment.

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., from duty in office Chief of Engineers, Oct. 15, and to West Point for duty as inspector of practical military engineering and in command of Military Academy detachment of engineers.

Major Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., acting inspector general, to Governor's Island as assistant inspector general, Atlantic Division.

Major John F. Morrison, 13th Inf., transferred to 20th Infantry.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Major Frederick Perkins to 13th Inf.; Major William P. Burnham, 20th Inf.; Major James M. Arrasmith, 15th Inf.

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, to Newport News, Va., for duty.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th Inf., of his commission as officer accepted to take effect Oct. 4.

First Lieut. Chester J. Stedman, asst. surg., will return to Fort Stevens, Ore.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., relieved duty at Seattle, and will proceed to St. Louis for temporary duty.

G.O. 161, SEPT. 19, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a table, compiled for use in finding the collective figure of merit and per cent of possible hits, counting one possible hit for each shot fired, collective firing, small arms.

G.O. 164, SEPT. 27, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces that the 23d and 27th Batteries, Field Art., are designated as mountain batteries and will be so organized.

So much of Par. 5, G.O. No. 152, W.D., Sept. 14, 1904, as relates to the 12th Battalion, Field Art., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is amended to read as follows:

The 12th Battalion, Field Art., (mountain), Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Commander, Major Edward E. Gayle, A.C.; 23d Battery, F.A. (mountain); 27th Battery, F.A. (mountain).

II. By direction of the President, so much of G.O. No. 142, W.D., Aug. 14, 1906, as relates to field artillery is amended so as to provide, in addition to the siege and horse batteries, for—

20 batteries (light) of 133 enlisted men each..... 2,660  
6 batteries (mountain) of 120 enlisted men each..... 720

making the total number of enlisted men in the Artillery Corps..... 18,139

The total number of enlisted men in the line of the Army will, therefore, be..... 58,102  
and the total number of enlisted men in line and staff..... 62,489

G.O. 166, OCT. 2, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., is assigned to the command of the United States forces in Cuba.

2. By direction of the President, a base of operations is established at Newport News, Va., in connection with the departure of the United States forces for Cuba, and Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint is assigned to the command of said base of operations and of all the military forces assembled or to be assembled there.

3. By direction of the President, the United States military forces now under orders to proceed to Cuba for service there are constituted a separate brigade and will be known and designated as the 1st Expeditionary Brigade.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 167, OCT. 3, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Ringgold, Texas.

II. Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Trumbull, on the Thames River, in the town of New London.

G.O. 23, SEPT. 30, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The headquarters, band, machine gun platoon, and the 2d and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry, will proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Oct. 1, 1906, to New York city, N.Y., and will there embark on the U.S. Army transport Summer for duty in Cuba.

N.Y., and will there embark on the U.S. Army transport Summer for duty in Cuba.

CIR. 58, OCT. 1, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Directs that in accordance with instructions from the War Department, Sept. 29, 1906, the C.O. of each company of Coast Artillery in this division submit to the Chief of Artillery a report as to the number of master gunners in his company on Sept. 30, 1906; and hereafter, a report of such number of master gunners will be included in the report required by G.O. 42, W.D., 1903.

G.O. 68, SEPT. 22, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 21st Infantry, having been relieved from duty in the Philippines Islands and placed en route to the United States on the transport Logan, sailing from Manila on Sept. 20, will upon arrival at San Francisco, proceed to Fort Logan, Colo.

G.O. 15, SEPT. 30, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Headquarters, band and 1st and 2d Battalions, 27th Inf., with the machine-gun platoon, and the 14th Battery, Field Art., now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will prepare immediately for field service as part of an expeditionary force, and proceed at once—the 27th Infantry to Newport News, Va., and the 14th Battery to Tampa, Fla., and from thence embark for Cuba.

Enlisted men having less than six months to serve, except non-commissioned officers, will not be taken with the expeditionary force. Such short term men who desire it will be discharged for the convenience of the government and re-enlisted on day following day of discharge.

The designated companies of the 27th Infantry will be filled to the authorized strength of sixty-five enlisted men each by transfer thereto of men from the 3d Battalion of the regiment, such transfers to be made by the regimental commander. The machine-gun detachment will be in addition to the authorized strength of sixty-five men per company.

The 14th Battery, Field Art., will be filled to the authorized strength of 133 enlisted men by the transfer thereto from the 21st Battery of men having more than six months to serve or of men discharged and re-enlisted immediately for purpose of transfer. The C.O., 21st Battery, Field Art., will transfer the six caissons of his battery, together with the harness, horses and all ammunition now on hand in the battery, to the C.O., 14th Battery. The drivers of the caissons will also be transferred.

All available ball ammunition on hand at Fort Sheridan will be taken by the commands.

Every officer ordered on this expedition will take a copy of Field Service Regulations and give special study to provisions of Article 12 thereof and take advantage of every opportunity to instruct non-commissioned officers under them in the provisions of this article. Information has been received that the article will be printed in convenient form for distribution to non-commissioned officers and a sufficient number for all non-commissioned officers will be furnished as soon as practicable to all officers concerned.

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., will proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, to accompany the 27th Infantry, together with Contract Surg. William H. Richardson and Hospital Corps men.

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., at Fort Sheridan will accompany the 14th Battery.

The regimental hospital complete, one escort wagon and three ambulances (one each for regimental headquarters and each battalion), will be taken with the 27th Infantry, and one ambulance with the 14th Battery. The travois will be taken with the 27th Infantry.

Troops will be equipped with wagon and pack transportation as prescribed, riding horses for orderly for Infantry regiments and Hospital Corps men as prescribed. Pack animals for machine gun platoon and riding horses for the Infantry and Hospital Corps men will be supplied later.

The Subsistence Department will furnish travel rations to Newport News, and, in addition thereto, ten days field rations and one month's supply of smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and matches will be taken as sales stores by the commands.

Cos. G and H, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Washington Barracks, for temporary station, to replace the 2d Battalion of Engineers, which has been designated for service in Cuba.

G.O. 59, SEPT. 27, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Oct. 4, 1906, and will proceed by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 60, SEPT. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th U.S. Inf.

Charge—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.”

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Brockman (then second lieutenant, 7th Inf.), about March 4, 1905, received a letter from the office of the Commissary General of the Army, dated Feb. 4, 1904, on the subject of account current, which he failed to make any answer to until specifically directed to do so by order of the Assistant Secretary of War, about July 12, 1906, notwithstanding his attention was especially invited thereto from the office of the Commissary General, War Department, about May 8, 1906, and about June 9, 1906. It was also alleged that Lieutenant Brockman having about June 17, 1905, received a letter from the office of the Commissary General on the subject of account current, did neglect to make any answer to until specifically directed to do so by order of the Assistant Secretary of War, about July 12, 1906, notwithstanding his attention was especially invited thereto from the office of the Commissary General.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and specifications and was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, and to be confined to the limits of the post for a period of one month. General Wint approved the sentence Sept. 14, 1906, and said:

“The accused offered in explanation of his persistent failure to answer official correspondence: in the one case, that he considered it sufficient for a non-compliance with the requirements of the letter that the Government had its remedy by stopping the amount involved against his pay, and in the other, that the letter was mislaid and forgotten.

An evasion or neglect to obey orders might, with equal reasoning, be justified on similar grounds, and the accused is reminded that attention to official correspondence is a duty that cannot be shirked at his discretion, nor disposed of on the ground of forgetfulness. Prompt and business-like methods in matters of this kind inevitably suggest efficiency in the general performance of duty, while on the other hand the negligence and indifference displayed here implies corresponding laxity as characteristic of the individual in his other duties. With this in mind it is hoped that the lesson imposed may have the desired effect in awakening this officer to a livelier sense of his responsibilities in this respect. This sentence as to confinement will be duly executed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.”

G.O. 61, SEPT. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Before a G.C.M. at the camp of instruction, near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and of which Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., was president, and Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. William M. Davis, Art. Corps.

Charge—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.” The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Davis was drunk on the streets near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., about July 13, and 26, 1906, and that being on sick report in quarters, did leave the post without proper authority, and returned thereto in an intoxicated condition.

He was found not guilty and acquitted. The acquittal was approved Sept. 20, 1906.

G.O. 62, OCT. 1, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
Announces that Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

G.O. 59, SEPT. 28, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.  
Major George L. Anderson, A.C., is placed on duty in the office of the inspector general of the division, with station in San Francisco.

Major Zerah W. Torrey, I.G., is announced as assistant to the inspector general of the division, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 60, OCT. 1, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.  
Announces that the headquarters Pacific Division were removed on Sept. 29, 1906, to 2440 Pacific Avenue, corner Steiner street, San Francisco.

G.O. 44, AUG. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Manila for duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, with station in Manila.

G.O. 45, AUG. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as officer in charge of athletics, inspector of small arms practice and ordnance officer of the department, relieving Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 46, AUG. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
The 8th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Dagupan, Pangasinan, is relieved from duty with the Civil Government of the Philippines Islands, to take effect Aug. 25, 1906, and will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for station.

G.O. 40, AUG. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
The 5th Co., Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Oras and will be transferred to Borongan, Samar, for stations and temporary duty.

G.O. 42, AUG. 23, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
To facilitate active field operations and to meet any emergencies which may arise in the future, the order publishes instructions as to prompt supply of field rations.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, recently appointed, will proceed from Tokio, Japan, to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

The following named officers of the General Staff are assigned to duty as assistants to the Chief of Staff of the Expedition to Cuba: Majors William A. Mann, Francis J. Keran, David Dub. Gaillard; Capts. George W. Read, Charles T. Menoher, John W. Furlong, Major Gaillard and Captain Furlong will proceed at once to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to the commanding general of the expedition. The other officers named will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and report in person to the commanding general of the expedition for duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Julius A. Penn, Gen. Staff, will proceed to Newport News, and report to the commanding general of the Base of Operations for the Expedition to Cuba for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G., will report in person to the commanding general, Northern Division, for duty as inspector general of that division. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., recently appointed Inspector General of the Army, will assume charge of the Inspector General's office and of the duties of the office to which he has been appointed. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Albert Todd, military secretary, will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department, during the absence on leave of Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf. (Sept. 7, D.D.)

Major Albert Todd, military secretary, will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department until further orders. (Sept. 12, D.D.)

Major John F. Guillefoyle, military secretary, is relieved from detail in the Military Secretary's Department. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, Q.M., from duty, Fort Monroe, Va., to Newport News, Va., and report in person to Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Major Isaac W. Littell, Q.M., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M., to relieve Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M. (General Staff), at San Francisco, not later than Oct. 3, 1906. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., from duty in the office of the Q.M.G., and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and take station at that place for temporary duty as depot Q.M. of the work connected with the embarkation of troops and the care and shipment of public property. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Grey will comply with Par. 9, S.O. 37, H.Q. Instruction Brigade, Camp Roosevelt, Pa., dated Sept. 18, 1906. (Oct. 1, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter W. Wey, now at Fort Russell, Wyo., will be sent at once to Havana, Cuba, via Tampa, Fla., reporting to Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard Gibbons, P.I., will be sent to San Francisco for orders. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, San Diego, Cal., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergts. Siegmund F. E. Fuhrmann, Richard J. Williams and George B. Crommelin will be sent to Havana, Cuba, reporting to Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzic will be sent to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

The following named post Q.M. sergeants, now at the stations designated, will be sent at once to Washington, D.C., to report to Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., office of the Q.M. General: Henry M. Hanson, Ogden, Utah; Peter N. Merzic, Fort Porter, N.Y.; Siegmund F. E. Fuhrmann, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard J. Williams, New York city, and George B. Crommelin, Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Newport News, Va., for duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The quartermaster of the post of Fort Myer, Va., will assume charge of construction of public buildings at that post, relieving Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., who will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and report to Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., for duty as camp quartermaster. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John J. Joriman, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., who will send him to Newport News, Va., to report to Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, vice Col. William H. Comegys, relieved. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and assume charge of construction work at the latter post, relieving Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, who will proceed to San Francisco and assume charge of construction work at posts in and about San Francisco, relieving Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., of those duties. Captain Cheatham will also take charge of the improvements pertaining to the establishment of the new supply depot at Fort Mason. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Smith, Philippine Islands, will be discharged from the Army under the provisions of G.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Louis S. Loen, Columbus Barracks, will be sent to Newport News for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Letcher Hardeman, Q.M., will proceed to New York

city for the purpose of examining khaki material delivered under contract at the New York depot and rejected. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.S., from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., to New York city, thence to Havana, Cuba, on the transport Sumner to Cuba for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., from further duty at Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief commissary. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Henry G. Cole, C.S., will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to Cuba, for duty. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Francis J. Koester, C.S., will proceed to Newport News, Va., for temporary duty in connection with the embarkation of troops for Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, asst. commy. gen., is extended one month and twenty days. He is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James Hallahan, now at Fort Hunt, Va., when relieved by Post Comsy. Sergt. Richard J. Gurvine, will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for temporary duty during the absence of Post Comsy. Sergt. John M. Turner. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Richard J. Gurvine, now at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to his proper station, Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Omro L. Hinrichs, Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to Newport News, Va., for temporary duty in connection with the embarkation of troops for Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 228, W.D., Sept. 27, 1906, relating to Post Comsy. Sergt. John Wilson, Fort Wood, N.Y., is revoked. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Froelich, Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to New York city for temporary duty on the transport Sumner. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent at once to Havana, Cuba, to report to Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., for duty: Charles Cone, Fort Thomas, John L. Ryan, Fort Jay. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John H. Adams, now at Lapeyre, Ind., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Havana, Cuba, to report to Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 205, Aug. 30, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Ralph Harrison, commissary, is revoked. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Ralph Harrison, C.S., from duty at Seattle, Wash., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Herman Coffman, Fort McHenry, will be sent to Newport News, for temporary duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lorenzo F. Gardiner, Fort Wayne, will be sent to Fort Thomas for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William P. Phillips, Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William F. James, Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rhode, San Antonio, will be sent to New Orleans, La., for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Hugo Laskowski, Vancouver Barracks, when relieved by Post Commissary Sergt. George Thompson, will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Richard M. Scott, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the transport Burnside, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Thomas C. Jones. Sergeant Jones will be sent to Fort Gethsemane, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Col. John VanR. Hoff, asst. surg. gen., chief surgeon. (Sept. 24, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Herman E. Hassettine, will proceed from Bristol, Vt., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Jay R. Shook, asst. surg., will proceed to his proper station, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Sept. 20, D. Mo.)

Under urgent and exceptional circumstances, leave for ten days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Col. George W. Adair, asst. surg. gen. (Sept. 19, D.D.)

Major Euclid B. Frick, surg., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of chief surgeon of the department during the absence on leave of Col. George W. Adair, asst. surg. gen. (Sept. 19, D.D.)

Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris, Fort Snelling, Minn., is detailed to accompany the 7th Battalion, Field Art., on its return march from Fort Riley to its home station, Fort Snelling. (Sept. 12, D.D.)

First Lieut. Albert G. Love, asst. surg., upon the return of the headquarters and staff of 3d Squadron and Troops K and M, 14th Cav., from the Yosemite National Park to their station, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Jones, asst. surg., upon the return of Troop F, 14th Cav., from the Sequoia and the General Grant National Parks to its station, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to temporary duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., is revoked. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg., is revoked. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., now at Newport News, Va., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and join the 14th Battery, F.A. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Contract Surg. W. E. Cass, Fort Worden, Wash., will return to his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Sept. 21, D. Col.)

Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., to proceed to Havana, Cuba, via Newport News, for consultation with the chief surgeon of the expedition to Cuba. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg., will proceed to Colorado Springs, Colo., for duty with squadron, 5th Cav., en route to Fort Wingate, N.M., his permanent station. (Sept. 21, D. Col.)

Major George D. Deshon, surg., and 1st Lieut. Will L. Pyles, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the examining board at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., vice Capt. Douglas F. DeWol and Capt. J. R. Shook, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., will return to his proper station. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, paymr., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John L. Burkart, San Francisco, will proceed to Chicago for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

The officers of the Medical Department hereinafter named are assigned to duty as indicated for the purpose of accompanying the expeditionary force to Cuba:

Major Henry P. Birmingham, now at Fort McPherson, to Newport News, Va., for duty as brigade surgeon.

Major Charles Willcox, surg., now at Fort Totten, is assigned to command Field Hospital No. 2, and will proceed to Washington Barracks for the purpose of organizing the hospital.

Major Euclid B. Frick, surg., now at Fort Snelling, is assigned to command Field Hospital No. 10, and will proceed to Newport News.

Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., New York city; Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg., Fort Niagara; Capt. William H. Brooks, asst. surg., Fort Washington, and 1st Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg., Fort Sam Houston, and 1st Lieut. DeWitt C. Jones, Ernest Graves. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert Deskyne, C.E., will report to Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, C.E., will proceed to Newport News, and take the first available transport for Havana for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 230, Sept. 29, 1906, W.D., as directs Major William C. Langfit, C.E., to proceed to Newport

Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., is assigned to the command of Ambulance Co. No. 2.

Capt. James L. Bevans, asst. surg., now at Fort H. G. Wright, to duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2, and will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty.

First Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg., at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, is assigned to duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2.

Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, is assigned to the command of Ambulance Co. No. 10, and will proceed to Newport News for duty.

Capt. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, is assigned to duty with Ambulance Co. No. 10, and will proceed to Newport News.

First Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, is assigned to duty with Ambulance Co. No. 10, and will proceed with Co. B, Hospital Corps, to Newport News for duty.

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Harold W. Copper, asst. surg., are assigned to duty with the 5th Infantry, and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty.

Major Charles F. Kieffer, surg., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to duty with the 11th Infantry.

Capt. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., now at Washington Barracks, is assigned to duty with the 11th Infantry at Newport News.

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., Fort McPherson, to duty with the 17th Infantry.

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., now at Fort Sheridan, is assigned to duty with the 27th Infantry.

Capt. Douglas F. Duval and 1st Lieut. William H. Teft, asst. surgs., now at Fort Snelling, are assigned to duty with the 28th Infantry.

Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg., now at Key West Barracks, is assigned to duty with the 11th Cavalry, and will proceed to Newport News.

Capt. Jay Ralph Shook, asst. surg., now at Fort Des Moines, is assigned to duty with the 11th Cavalry.

Major Joseph T. Clark, surg., now at Fort Ethan Allen, is assigned to duty with the 15th Cavalry.

Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg., now at Fort McHenry, Me., is assigned to duty with the 15th Cavalry, and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen.

First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., now at Fort Myer, is assigned to duty with the 14th Battery, F.A., and will proceed to Newport News.

First Lieut. Robert L. Richards, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, is assigned to duty with the 17th Battery, F.A.

Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg., now at Fort McDowell, is assigned to duty with the 18th Battery, F.A., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks.

Capt. Charles E. Morrow, asst. surg., now at Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to duty with the 2d Battalion of Engrs., and will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty.

First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, asst. surg., now at Fort Riley, is assigned to duty with the 2d Battalion of Engrs., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class John H. West, H.C., Fort McDowell, will be sent at once to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Sergt. First Class Otto F. Freese, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Robert A. Dickson, H.C., Latham, Kan., will report at Fort Leavenworth for assignment to a station. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty as chief paymaster, Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as chief paymaster, Department of California, relieving Col. William H. Comegys, asst. paymr. gen., who will proceed to New York city for duty as chief paymaster, Department of the East. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, Deputy Paymaster General, U.S.A., chief paymaster, to take effect in October, after the completion of the payments of the troops on the pay rolls for the month of September, 1906. (Sept. 25, D. Mo.)

Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, paymr., from temporary duty in the Department of the Missouri, to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Lient. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general, from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Boston and take station at that place. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Major George F. Downey, paymr., from duty in the Department of California, and from temporary duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

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News, is amended so as to direct him to proceed at once to Havana, Cuba, via Tampa, Fla., on commercial lines for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Max C. Tyler, C.E., will proceed to Newport News, and take the first available transport sailing from that place for Havana for duty, and so much of S.O. 230, Sept. 29, 1906, W.D., as relates to Lieutenant Tyler is amended accordingly. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., will report in person to Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Major Chester Harding, C.E., will relieve Major William C. Langhett, C.E., of the command of the Engineer School and the charge of the engineer depot, Washington Barracks. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., and Major Frederick S. Strong, A.C., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of examining, laying out, and reporting upon the land set apart by the directors of the Jamestown Exposition for military encampments, vice Major E. Evelyn Winslow, C.E., and Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, A.C., relieved. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., will report in person to Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., president of the examining board at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board to meet in Washington for the purpose of considering specifications for the manufacture of smokeless powder, vice Major Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., relieved. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

So much of S.O. 222, W.D., Sept. 20, 1906, as directs that Ord. Sergt. James A. Richardson be sent to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, is revoked. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 17, S.O. 203, Aug. 28, 1906, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps, from further duty at Boston, and will proceed to Newport News for duty with expedition to Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

A detachment consisting of twenty-five enlisted men of the Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., and will proceed, accompanied by 1st Lieut. William A. Kent, Signal Corps, to Newport News, Va., for duty with the expeditionary force to Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, Signal Corps, is assigned to the command of Co. I, Signal Corps. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Co. I, Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., to Newport News, for duty with the expeditionary force to Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief signal officer of the expedition. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to Newport News, Va., and report in person to the commanding general, expedition to Cuba, for duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Carl V. Snow, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., when his services can be spared will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### CUBAN SERVICE.

The following officers were on Sept. 29, by orders from the War Department, ordered to proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty with the Cuban expedition:

Col. Valery Havard, asst. surg. gen., to duty as chief surgeon of the expedition to Cuba.

Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surg. gen., from Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. William H. Tschappat, O.D., to duty as chief ordnance officer and depot ordnance officer of the expedition to Cuba.

Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, to duty as judge advocate of the expedition to Cuba.

Major William C. Langhett, C.E., to duty as engineer officer of the expedition to Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Major Edwin St. J. Greble, I.G., is assigned to duty as I.G. of the expedition to Cuba.

Capt. Edward F. Geddings, asst. surg., to duty in the office of the chief surgeon of the expedition.

Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, General Staff, to duty as chief of staff of the expedition to Cuba.

Col. Charles H. Whipple, asst. paymr. gen., to duty as chief paymaster of the expedition to Cuba.

The following officers, by S.O. 2, War Department, Sept. 29, were ordered to proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty from the places named:

Capt. Archibald W. Buit, Q.M., Washington, D.C.

Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M., now on leave at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., Washington, D.C.

Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

First Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, 14th Inf., Q.M., San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers will proceed at once to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to the Secretary of War for duty: Major Jefferson R. Kean, surg.; Capt. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Major David J. Rumbough, A.C., to Tampa, Fla., and upon the arrival at that place of the 14th Battery, F.A., en route to Cuba, will supervise the embarkation of the battery and proceed with it to its destination. Major Rumbough is assigned to the command of the Field Artillery forces of the Cuban expedition, consisting of the 11th Battalion (mountain), Field Artillery, and the 14th Battery, Field Artillery, to take effect upon the arrival of the 11th Battalion in Cuba. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Other orders relating to officers ordered to Cuba will be found under the various Army headings.

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, SIGNAL SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Major J. F. Morrison, 13th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant instructor, department of military art. Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant instructor, department of languages. (Sept. 25, Ft. Leavenworth.)

The officers hereinafter named are relieved from duty at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to join their respective regiments at points of embarkation, 5th Infantry at New York city, remaining regiments at Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Howard R. Bickell, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singletary, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Denier, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulous, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert P. Updike, 17th Inf.; Capts. Charles F. Orain, 27th Inf.; Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf., and James Ronayne, 28th Inf. Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at U.S. Signal School, Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 30, Ft. Leavenworth.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty at school. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav. (Sept. 25, D.T.)

Co. George S. Anderson, 1st Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, 2d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Major Herbert J. Shocum, 2d Cav., will proceed at once to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., will proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty as transport quartermaster. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, 4th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

To enable him to take advantage of the leave granted Col. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Southwestern Division. (Sept. 27, S.W.D.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about fifteen days after the arrival of his regiment at its proper station, Fort Meade, S.D., is granted Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav. (Sept. 22, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., in addition to his duties with his troop will assume charge of construction work at Fort Meade, S.D., relieving Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf., who upon being relieved will return to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and assume charge of construction work at that post. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Eugene P. Jersey, jr., 10th Cav., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will join his troop. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George E. Price, 10th Cav., now at Fort Riley, will proceed to his proper station, Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 26, D. Mo.)

#### Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. George E. Price, 10th Cav. (Sept. 26, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Emmett Addis, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 2d Squadron, 10th Cav., camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 23, D. Mo.)

Second Lieuts. Henry R. Adair and Joseph C. King, 10th Cav., now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Douglas, Wyo., for duty with their proper commands, respectively. (Sept. 22, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav. (Sept. 22, D. Mo.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., now on sick leave, will join his regiment at Newport News, Va. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., from further duty in the office of the Chief of Staff to join his regiment at Newport News, Va. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. John D. Long, 11th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John Cockey, 11th Cav., from further duty at Fort Riley, and will join their regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Oct. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 11th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Lieut. Col. Culiffe H. Murray, I.G., who at his own request is relieved from detail in that department, and is assigned to the 11th Cav. Lieutenant Colonel Wilder will proceed to St. Louis, for duty as assistant to the inspector general, Northern Division. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. and will proceed at once to join his regiment at Newport News, Va. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav., from further duty as A.Q.M. and as assistant to the depo. Q.M., New York city, and will report to that officer for assignment to duty as transport Q.M. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert Mc. Beck, jr., 12th Cav., from duty as acting Q.M. and from further duty as assistant to the depo. Q.M., Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to New York city, for duty as transport Q.M. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 2, A.D.)

Upon the arrival of the 2d Squadron, 13th Cav., at York, Pa., from Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., Capt. B. Hyer, 13th Cav., will be relieved from duty with the squadron and proceed by rail to his station, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Sept. 27, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., will proceed at once to Havana, and report in person to Brigadier General Frederick Funston for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyer, 14th Cav., from duty as assistant to the depo. Q.M., Boston, Mass., and will proceed to New York city for duty as Q.M. and A.C.S. on the transport Sumner. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyer, 14th Cav., from duty as assistant to the depo. Q.M., Boston, Mass., and will proceed to New York city for duty as Q.M. and A.C.S. on the transport Sumner. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. —

That part of the 15th Cavalry en route from Mt. Gretna, Pa., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed from Manchester, Vt., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 26, A.D.)

Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., from further duty with the claim board of Camp Tacoma, Wash., to join his regiment at Newport News, Va. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Smithier, 15th Cav., will join his regiment at Newport News, Va. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav., from further duty at Fort Riley. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 15th Cav., will assume charge of construction work at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., relieving Capt. Warren W. Whitside, 15th Cav., of that duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

S.O. 230, Sept. 29, 1906, W.D., is amended so as to direct Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with his squadron instead of to Newport News, Va. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Par. 37, S.O. 233, Oct. 2, 1906, W.D., relating to Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., is revoked. Major Foltz will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### COL. ARTHUR MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Sgt. Major Hugo Winter, A.C., junior grade, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent at once to Newport News for duty with 11th Battalion Mountain Artillery. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are designated as members of the Artillery Board: Major Charles J. Bailey, Capt. Harry J. Hatch, Capt. Herman W. Schull, Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, recorder. Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C., is designated as an additional member of the board for the consideration of ballistics and other mathematical questions only. (Sept. 30, 1906.)

First Lieut. Michael H. Barry, A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade, relieving 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., of that duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., aide-de-camp, will repair to Washington and report to Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Washington, Md., relieving 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C., of that duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, A.C., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, for duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are

made to take effect this date: Capt. Lloyd England from the 43d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Henry J. Hatch from the 118th Co., C.A., to the 41st Co., C.A. He will join company. Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne from the 50th Co., C.A., to the 35th Co., C.A. He will join company. Capt. Clifton C. Carter from the 41st Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Capt. William Chamberlain from the 35th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. James H. Bryson, A.C., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the C.O. 14th Battery, F.A., for duty with that battery. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., A.C., will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report in person to the C.O. 17th Battery, F.A., for duty with that battery. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, A.C., will report in person to the C.O. 18th Battery, F.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with that battery. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty as student officers at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to New York City, and report in person to the depot Q.M., New York city, for duty as transport quartermasters: First Lieut. William H. Tobin, 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. H. W. Bunn, A.C., Artillery District of Portland, will proceed to Fort Stark, N.H., to be present at and assist in the preparation for proof firing with the 6-inch and 12-inch guns at that post. (Oct. 2, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Winfred B. Carr, A.C. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month up to and including Oct. 31, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Allin, A.C. (Sept. 21, D. Mo.)

Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, A.C., Artillery District of Narragansett, from Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Rodman, Mass., to take charge of the submarine mining instruction at that post, and on completion will return to his proper station. (Oct. 1, D.E.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, A.C., is transferred from the 116th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O. Artillery District of Savannah, for duty as artillery engineer. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, A.C., recently transferred from the Infantry arm at his own request, with rank from June 13, 1906, is assigned to the 34th Co., C.A., and will join the company. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William S. Wood, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 120th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, A.C., is detailed as a member of the Artillery Corps, at the Ordnance Department, and will be relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Capt. William G. Haan, A.C., is detailed as acting military secretary and assigned as military secretary of the expedition to Cuba. He will proceed at once to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at the institutions designated after their respective names: Capt. Edward Kimmel, A.C., Washington State College, Pullman; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, A.C., Grove City College, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, A.C., Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware. The officers named will proceed to New York city for duty as transport quartermasters. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from further duty as student officers at Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report in person not later than Oct. 3, 1906, for duty as transport quartermasters: First Lieuts. Edward P. Nones, James Prentice and Jacob M. Coward. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wilson B. Burtt, 5th Inf., now in New York city, will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., and join his company. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf., will proceed at once to Newport News, for transportation to Havana, Cuba, to join his regiment. (Oct. 4, A.D.)

Capt. G. F. Baltzell, and 1st Lieut. A. L. Singleton, and 2d Lieut. N. J. Wiley, 5th Inf., will proceed to Newport News for transportation to Havana, Cuba, to join their regiment. (Oct. 3, A.D.)

Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., will proceed to Newport News, for transportation to Cuba, where he will join his regiment. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 7th Inf., to take effect after his return to Fort Harrison, Mont., from the maneuvers at Camp Tacoma. (Sept. 7, D.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf., to take effect upon his return to his proper station, Fort Missoula, Mont., from Camp Tacoma. (Sept. 7, D.D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced to date from Aug. 7, 1906. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Second Lieut. Philip J. Golden, 11th Inf., now on sick leave to join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. James W. Furrow, 11th Inf., is to join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Bates Tucker, 11th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, to join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., now on leave will join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 4, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward L. Hooper, 12th Inf. (Sept. 27, D.E.)

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., to New York city, for duty as transport Q.M. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. R. T. Phinney, 12th Inf. (Oct. 2, D.E.)

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department and post Q.M., Governors Island, N.Y., and will report to the depot Q.M., New York city, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 2, D.E.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf. (Sept. 25, D.C.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 20, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund B. Gregory, 14th Inf. (Sept. 20, D.C.)

Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., is granted leave for two months and fifteen days. (Sept. 24, Pac. Div.)

Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf., is granted leave for four months, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1906. (Sept. 24, Pac. Div.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., is detailed as an A.Q.M., and will proceed without delay to Havana, Cuba, for duty.

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., Fort Porter, N.Y., upon being relieved from further treatment at the hospital will join his regiment. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 17th Inf., now on leave will join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., from duty at Fall River, Mass., and will join regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906. (Sept. 26, D.G.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Major Gregory W. McIver, 20th Inf., now en route from camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with Cos. G and H, 4th Inf., will, upon arrival at Columbus, Ohio, proceed by rail to Fort Wayne, Mich., in order to enable him to join his regiment. (Sept. 24, D. Lakes.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. David L. Stone, 22d Inf., from Omaha, Neb., to New York city, for duty as transport Q.M. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d Inf., from duty at Boston to New York city, for duty as transport Q.M. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

The leave granted Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for two months, to terminate on or about Sept. 29, 1906, is granted Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf. (Sept. 24, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 8, 1906, is granted Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf. (Sept. 21, D.T.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Headquarters and the 1st and 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, now en route, by marching, from camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will, upon arrival at East Chicago, Ill., proceed by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 24, D. Lakes.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf. (Sept. 24, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., now on leave will join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

The 1st and 2d Battalions, 27th Inf., will, upon arrival at Crown Point, Ind., proceed by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 27, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., from duty at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., to join his regiment at Newport News. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Major Lewis H. Strother, 28th Inf., now on leave, will join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., now on leave will join his regiment at Newport News. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., at San Francisco, will join his regiment at Newport News, for duty in Cuba. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for one month is granted Major William C. Butler, 29th Inf. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 30th Inf., is transferred to the 13th Cav. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf. (Sept. 25, D.M.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. James Conway, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 30, 1906. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, A.C.; Major Erasmus M. Weaver, General Staff; Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Williams, Me., Oct. 8, 1906, for the purpose of testing an experimental searchlight controller. The test will be made under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on Nov. 1, 1906, for the examination of officers of the Ordnance Department for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, Major George W. Burr, Capt. Douglas F. Duval, asst. surg., Capt. Jay R. Shock, asst. surg. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

A board to consist of Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav.; Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav.; Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Veterinarian John Tempary, 9th Cav., is appointed to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., for the purpose of inspecting horses to be delivered at that place. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. Guy Cushman, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 11th Cav., with rank from Sept. 20, 1906, is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. He will join the troop to which assigned. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sgt. Patrick Ryan, Co. F, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Color Sgt. Henry Schulz, 11th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sgt. James A. Richardson, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

First Sgt. Emil Goodman, 25th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### PROGRESSIVE MILITARY MAP.

The following officers are detailed on duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will be outfitted and receive detailed instructions at the posts named: First Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., at Fort Clark, Texas; 2d Lieut. W. C. Short, 25th Inf., at Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., at Fort McIntosh, Texas; 2d Lieut. E. C. Hanford, 1st Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. R. D. Bates, 29th Inf., at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 24, S.W.D.)

#### RELIEVED FROM COLLEGE DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the institutions designated after their respective names:

Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 11th Inf., Georgia Military College, Milledgeville.

Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 27th Inf., University of Nevada, Reno.

Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

First Lieut. Wilson B. Burr, 5th Inf., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington.

First Lieut. George A. Wieczorek, 17th Inf., Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman.

First Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf., University of Georgia, Athens.

Captain Sigerfoos, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant Burtt will proceed at once to New York city and join their regiment. The other officers named will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and join their respective regiments. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORF—Arrived at Honolulu, Sept. 28.

INGALLS—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York. Sailed from Aden Oct. 4.

DIX—At Seattle.

KILPATRICK—At Manila. To sail for New York Oct. 1.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Sept. 20 for San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

MADE—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York. Sailed from Aden Oct. 4.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—On the rocks at Honolulu, H.I.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 29.

SUMNER—Sailed from New York Oct. 2 for Havana, Cuba.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 1.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived Tacoma Aug. 26.

LISCOMB—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

#### DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco Sailing from Manila.

SHERMAN . . . . . Oct. 15 SHERMAN . . . . . Nov. 20

LOGAN . . . . . Nov. 5 LOGAN . . . . . Dec. 15

THOMAS (or BUFORF) . . . . . Dec. 5 THOMAS (or BUFORF) . . . . . Jan. 15

SHERMAN . . . . . Jan. 5 SHERMAN . . . . . Jan. 15

LOGAN . . . . . Feb. 5 LOGAN . . . . . Feb. 15

THOMAS (or BUFORF) . . . . . LOGAN . . . . . March 15

March 5 THOMAS (or BUFORF) . . . . . April 15

SHERMAN . . . . . April 5 . . . . . May 6 SHERMAN . . . . . May 15

LOGAN . . . . . May 6 LOGAN . . . . . June 15

THOMAS (or BUFORF) . . . . . LOGAN . . . . . June 15

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Oct. 3, 1906.

Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington and Miss Sally Garlington have been visiting in the post during the past week. Mrs. and Miss Conrad and Capt. W. D. Conrad are at Major Gen. James F. Wade's. Chaplain Charles S. Waikley made official and social calls on Tuesday. Col. Edward E. Dravo, after spending a few days with Col. Henry B. Osgood, sails on the 29th for Europe on leave, and will spend some time with his wife, Mrs. Woodruff, in Paris.

Miss Luze Weaver and Miss Stella Dunn have returned from West Point, and are guests at Mrs. Edmund B. Smith's. Mrs. Rogers Birnie, Miss Birnie and Miss Ingraham are home after a visit at Poland Springs, and Miss Gale has returned from Leonardsville, N.J.

On Tuesday morning the 2d Battalion, 12th Infantry, headquarters and band, came in after their 200 mile march from camp at Mt. Greta, in good condition. The march was uneventful except for three days' rain, and within an hour after their arrival guards were posted and the 53d Co., C.A., from Fort Wadsworth, and the 123d Company from Fort Hamilton, which have been serving here for nearly three months, had prepared to leave for their respective posts. It is pleasant to see life and animation on the Garrison Road again, and the officers and ladies of the 12th Infantry were given a hearty welcome by those who had been here all summer. In addition to the officers who had been stationed here with the battalion previous to its going to Camp Roosevelt are Capt. William H. Jordan, Lieut. Leo A. Dewey and Lieut. Irving M. Madison.

Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, sailed with the troops on the Sumner on Tuesday. Major G. H. G. Gale, Miss Gale, Miss Emma Spencer, and Miss Spiller dined on board on Monday night with Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, quartermaster. Major E. St. John Greble has left for duty in Cuba. Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., sailed on Thursday for Panama for Cuba. Captain Falls is ordered to Panama after his duty in Cuba. Two non-commissioned officers, Ordnance Sergeant Gallagher and

Post Commissary Sergeant Schiller, have also left Governors Island under orders for Cuba.

A dance is to be given on Saturday evening for the 12th Battalion on their return from camp.

The Q.M. boats Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Canby have been ordered to Cuba. Their places will be supplied by chartered tugs, and the comfortable and speedy Johnston will be greatly missed by those who use it in harbor transportation.

Mrs. Briggs is visiting her son, Mr. C. Tucker Briggs. The Prince Michel and Princess Cantacuzine are visiting in Tuxedo for a week. On Monday the officers of the Westminster Rifles of London, escorted by Colonel Appleton and officers of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., visited Governors Island. Among visitors on the island may be mentioned Capt. John L. Hines and Mrs. and Miss Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, at Lieut. Col. W. H. Miller's; Miss Brooks at Mrs. W. J. Pardee's; and Major John L. Phillips, Med. Dept., who is on a month's leave from Panama. Mrs. E. St. John Greble and Miss Greble have returned after their summer at Lake George.

#### CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mind., Aug. 20, 1906.

On Saturday night, Aug. 4, the bridge club was entertained by Mrs. Upham. The Ladies' Reading Club held its first meeting at Mrs. Scott's on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7.

Major M. B. Curry, who has been in the post for several days, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Williams. He left on Wednesday morning for Vicars. Lieut. S. A. Purvis, who has been the guest of Capt. J. T. Conrad while here with the baseball team, returned to Malabang on Aug. 3.

On Aug. 8 the first issue of ice from the plant in Marahui was hauled with delight.

Mr. Skyrme, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher for several months, has returned to the United States.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 11, a farce entitled "A Box of Monkeys" was given by some of the ladies and officers of the garrison. The audience was enthusiastic. No one had realized there was such talent among us. Those who took part were: Mrs. Shillcock, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Upham, Lieutenant Gaston and Waugh. Professionals could not have done better. Much credit is due Major Paul Shillcock for the management of the play and the artistic arrangement of the stage. Among the guests from other posts for the entertainment were Lieutenant Sampson, Park and Dickey, from Overton; Lieutenant Thomas and Ehrnbeck from Pantar, and Lieutenant Haddall from Panama; Captain John L. Phillips, Med. Dept., and his wife, Mrs. Phillips, from the Philippines. The play was a success.

Col. and Mrs. Scott gave a bridge party on Aug. 14. Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 15, the bridge club met at Mrs. Walhalls. The prizes were won by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Cook, wife of Lieutenant Cook, 6th Inf., who has been visiting Mrs. Elliott for several weeks, has returned to Jolo. Mrs. Butcher, wife of Lieut. Edwin Butcher, accompanied Mrs. Cook to Jolo, where she expects to spend some time. Mrs. Upham, wife of Lieut. J. S. Upham, 15th Inf., left on Aug. 17 for a trip on the Atlantis. Mrs. Hoffman, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Harker for some time, has gotten transportation and expects to return to the United States on the Meade by the way of the Suez Canal. Miss Connell, sister of Mrs. Elliott, returns via Manila.

Capt. William Brooke has gone on a short leave to Manila. Mrs. Reese, wife of Lieutenant Reese, entertained the ladies of the garrison at bridge on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 16. A bridge party was given by Mrs. Harker on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 18. The prizes were won by Mrs.

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2D LIEUT. OF ARTILLERY, date 1901, wishes transfer to Infantry. M. M., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. City.

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An important decision regarding the age limit when an enlisted man may compete for a commission as second lieutenant in the Army was rendered on Oct. 4 by the Acting Secretary of War. The question arose as to the right of an enlisted man, who will attain the age of thirty years on Dec. 14, 1906, to compete for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. The decision of the Department was based on an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General, who cites the law and then the regulation which is to be found in General Orders 93, C.S., of the War Department, as follows: "A soldier to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, and under thirty years of age on the first day of September of the year in which he is to enter the competition, and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Regular or Volunteer Army, continuously or at different periods, as an enlisted man on or before that date; he must also be physically sound, and of good moral character before and after enlistment." Judge Advocate General Davis says: "It will be noted that the act of legislation above cited provides that enlisted men under thirty years of age 'may compete' for promotion, etc. It does not require that they shall be under that age when they are appointed, but that, if they are under thirty years of age, they may compete. To compete is to contend with others for a specific aim or purpose: it is a process which involves time and is not a single act, like an exercise of the appointing power which is initiated by a nomination, or, if the Senate be not in session, by an independent exercise of appointing power on the part of the President. The incidents of the competition, including its duration, are vested, by statute, in the discretion of the President. That discretion has been exercised in the regulations which are embodied in General Orders 93, which prescribe a date when the competition is to be-

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In the operation of the legislation which is embodied in the Act of June 30, 1892, and of the executive regulations in furtherance thereof, it is the opinion of this office that an applicant for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant who reaches the age of thirty on Dec. 14, 1906, is within the statutory age and, for that reason, may compete for promotion in the manner therein prescribed.

Because pumpkin rinds were found in the slops taken from the camp at Chickamauga Park, and because Mr. D. D. Shields had a melon patch in the vicinity of the camping grounds there during the recent encampment at Chickamauga, a formal complaint has been made to the War Department that soldiers belonging to the organized militia of Mississippi stole melons from Mr. Shields. Mr. Shields testified that about three weeks previous to the giving of his testimony he saw soldiers in his melon patch and that the only ones he could identify were members of a regiment of the organized militia of Mississippi. He saw other soldiers near, but not in the patch, who belonged to the 17th Infantry; but he did not see any depredations committed, at any time or under any circumstances. Mr. Shields must have made a very careful examination of the refuse from the camp, for he testified that after a long search he saw pumpkin rinds "in the slops taken from the camp." He does not locate the refuse pile as that of any particular command that participated in the encampment, but claims that he should be paid damages for the loss of his melons. He did not make complaint until three weeks after he missed his melons. The case was referred to Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army, who held that the evidence submitted was not sufficient to support the findings reached by a board appointed to investigate the claim of Mr. Shields. General Davis holds that as the failure to apply the summary remedy which is provided in the 54th Article of War was due to the delay of the injured party in reporting the circumstance, and as the testimony is insufficient to warrant action under that article, the complaint should be dismissed.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1862. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1878. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armysnavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

On Saturday, Sept. 29, President Roosevelt ordered the 1st Expeditionary Brigade, consisting of 5,652 officers and men of the Regular Army, to Cuba. This action, which was taken by the President on the urgent recommendation of Secretary Taft from Havana, means nothing less than armed intervention by this country in the affairs of the Cuban Republic. While it had been hoped by the President, the Secretary of War and the prominent officers of the Army on duty at the War Department that it would not be necessary to send troops to Cuba, the General Staff of the Army had prepared for the emergency, and when orders were received on Sept. 29 for the 1st Expeditionary Brigade to proceed to Havana without loss of time, the War Department was ready; the troops themselves prepared to move on an instant's notice, the supplies had been purchased and were in readiness to be put aboard trains and rushed to the points of embarkation and, in fact, the movement of troops to Cuba has been going on this week without any of that confusion which characterized the mobilization of troops at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

On Sept. 29 Secretary Taft, in Cuba, declared himself Acting Governor of the island and established a provisional form of government there which it will be the duty of the Army and Navy of the United States to maintain until affairs have so adjusted themselves as to make it possible for this country once again to give the people of Cuba an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness or unfitness for self-government. How long a time it will be necessary for the troops to remain in Cuba is, of course, problematical. But from the present indications it is not thought in Washington that it will be necessary to send either the 2d or 3d Expeditionary Brigades, which have been organized on paper by the 3d Division of the General Staff and which would be ready for transportation to Cuba on short notice. In fact, it is not believed at the War Department that there will be any serious fighting in Cuba—the work to be performed by the American troops will largely be of a police nature and will consist mainly in the preservation of order in the large cities and in the suppression of any lawlessness which may arise as a result of the disbandment of the insurgent army.

The progress of events has been exceedingly rapid since orders were first issued by the President for the sending of the 1st Expedition to Cuba. Early Saturday morning, Sept. 29, the Acting Secretary of War received a despatch from Secretary Taft in Havana which indicated that the latter had an understanding with President Roosevelt that troops had been ordered to Cuba. No such instructions had as yet been received by the War Department. The President on that morning had gone to sea off the coast of Massachusetts aboard the battleship Missouri witnessing the target practice of battleships of the Atlantic Fleet. Immediately upon the receipt of the cablegram from Secretary Taft, orders were sent by the War Department to the troops of the 1st Expeditionary Brigade, which had already several days before been notified of their assignment to this organization to prepare to move on an instant's notice for Newport News, Va., the place selected for the embarkation of the Army for Cuba. A telegram was sent to the President repeating the cablegram received from Secretary Taft, and every effort was made to reach him by wireless telegraphy, in order that the War Department might have full authority to act on Secretary Taft's despatch and order the troops to move to Newport News and thence to Cuba. All day long the officials at the War Department waited anxiously but in vain, for a reply to their despatch sent to President Roosevelt. It was not until 10:30 o'clock at night on Sept. 29 that word was finally received from the President, confirming the orders of Secretary Taft, and the troops were finally ordered to move to Newport News Va. This is the statement which was given out by the War Department on Sept. 29 after the cablegram from Secretary Taft was received:

The Secretary of War has wired President recommending that first expedition should come to Cuba. All the preliminary instructions necessary for the chartering of transports, securing railway transportation and preparation of troops have been given. Department commanders have been directed to notify troops composing first expedition to prepare and hold themselves in readiness at moment's notice.

The following will compose the staff of the expedition: 1. Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon; assistants, (a) Major William A. Mann, (b) Major Francis J. Kieran, (c) Major David D. Gaillard, (d) Capt. George W. Read, (e) Capt. Charles T. Mencher, (f) Capt. John W. Furlong, all General Staff Corps.

2. Military secretary, Capt. William G. Haan, A.C.; 3. engineer officer, Major William C. Langford, Eng. Corps; 4. inspector general, Major E. S. Greble, I.G.D.

5. Chief quartermaster, Major Chauncey B. Baker; assistants, (a) Capt. A. W. Butt, (b) Capt. William E. Horton, (c) Capt. William C. Wren, (d) Capt. James E. Normoyle, all Q.M. Dept.; (e) Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th Inf., and (f) Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf.

6. Chief commissary, Major Harry E. Wilkins, Com. Dept.; depot commissary, Capt. H. O. Cole, Com. Dept.; 7. Chief surgeon, Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept.; medical inspector, Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 8, chief ordnance officer, Capt. William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept.; 9, chief signal officer, Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; 10, chief paymaster,

Col. Charles H. Whipple, Pay Dept.; 11, judge advocate, Major Blenton Windship, J.A.G. Dept.  
The following officers have been telegraphed for by Secretary Taft: 1. Major Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Dept.; 2. Capt. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf.

The first expedition will be composed of the following troops: 5th Infantry, Col. Calvin D. Cowles, commanding, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.; 11th Infantry, Col. Albert L. Myer, commanding, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 17th Infantry, Col. John T. Van Orsdel, commanding, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 27th Infantry, Col. William L. Pitcher, commanding, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 28th Infantry, Col. Owen J. Sweet, commanding, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 11th Cavalry, Col. Earl D. Thomas, commanding, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 15th Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, commanding, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 14th Battery, F.A., Capt. George G. Gatley, commanding, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 17th (Mountain) Battery, F.A., Capt. George LeR. Irwin, commanding, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 18th (Mountain) Battery, F.A., Capt. E. M. Blake, commanding, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 2d Battalion of Engineers, Major William O. Langford, commanding, Washington Barracks, D.C.; and Co. I, Signal Corps, Capt. George S. Gibbs, commanding, Fort Omaha, Neb.

From each of the regiments of Infantry and Cavalry ordered two battalions with regimental headquarters and band, thirty-six officers and 555 enlisted men, together with one machine gun platoon for each regiment, twenty-one enlisted men, were ordered. Each battery of Artillery will consist of five officers and 120 enlisted men. The battalion of Engineers will consist of fifteen officers and 418 enlisted men; the Signal Company of three officers and 150 enlisted men; and the Medical Department force of thirty-six officers and 371 enlisted men. The entire expedition consists of 5,652 officers and men.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston has been placed in supreme command of the Army of the United States in Cuba, subject, of course, to the orders of the Department. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, has gone to Havana to advise Secretary Taft on matters pertaining to the military occupation of the island. Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wiat, commanding the Department of Missouri, is now at Newport News, Va., in charge of the embarkation of troops. His orders are to remain there indefinitely, in the possible event of the sending of a second and third expedition. Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M. Dept., has been assigned to duty as quartermaster at Newport News, Va. The many other orders issued to officers of the Army directing them to proceed to Cuba for duty there will be found under our Army heading on another page.

Much gratification is felt at the War Department over the expeditious manner in which the Army transport Sumner was loaded with troops and supplies and got under way for Havana. The Sumner sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 2, for Havana, with about 900 troops, consisting of two battalions of the 5th Infantry and the 2d Battalion of Engineers, from Washington Barracks, D.C. The vessel, it was thought at first, sailed on the night of Oct. 1, but because of some delay in getting aboard certain supplies she did not actually get off until Oct. 2. It was much later in the week before any of the ships chartered as transports sailed from Newport News, Va.

At a great cost to the Government the Quartermaster's Department has chartered a sufficient number of commercial steamers to transport the troops of the First Expeditionary Brigade to Cuba. Had the Government had a sufficient number of Army transports on the Atlantic coast the men would have left for Cuba early this week, as is shown by the despatch with which the Sumner was sent off. This is considered a strong argument in favor of the maintenance of an Army Transport Service. The vessels chartered for the Cuban Expedition are costing the Government over \$10,000 a day, which will amount to an immense sum before the ships are released.

The Sumner, as has been stated, took the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 5th Infantry and the 2d Battalion of Engineers from New York city on Oct. 2. The Monterey will sail from Newport News with the two battalions of the 11th Infantry and has room for 146 officers and 814 enlisted men. The Seneca, to sail from Newport News, Va., with the two battalions of the 17th Infantry, has room for fifty-five officers and 594 men. The three vessels chartered from the United Fruit Company, known as the Admirals Sampson, Schley and Farragut, will sail from Newport News and together will carry the two battalions of the 27th Infantry and the two battalions of the 28th Infantry. They each have a capacity for forty officers and 368 men, which will make it possible for them to take the four battalions of Infantry. The Zealandia will sail from Newport News with the two squadrons of the 11th Cavalry and has room for 146 officers and 460 men. The Panama, to sail from Newport News with the two squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, has room for sixty officers and 863 men. The City of Washington, from Newport News, will take the 17th and 18th Batteries of Mountain Artillery and the company of the Signal Corps and has room for sixty-six officers and 402 enlisted men. The Niagara, from Newport News, will carry the thirty-six officers and 371 enlisted men of the Medical Department. The Olivette or Gothard is scheduled to sail from Tampa, Fla., with the five officers and 120 men and guns of the 14th Battery of Field Artillery.

Eleven vessels have been chartered as animal transports. They are the Antilla, to sail from Newport News, with animals belonging to the 5th, 11th and 17th Infantry; the Yumuri, from Newport News, with animals of the 27th and 28th Infantry; the Cubuna, from Newport News, with animals of the 11th and 15th Cavalry; the Mobila, from Newport News, with animals belonging to the 2d Battalion of Engineers; the Laupar, from Newport News, with animals belonging to the Medical Department and Signal Corps; the Bergen, from Newport News, with officers' mounts; the Jacob Bright, from Newport News, with animals of the 11th Cavalry; the Taarholm, from Newport News, with animals of the 11th and 15th Cavalry; the Bayamo, from Newport News, with 318 animals not assigned; and the Andes, from Tampa, Fla., with animals and pack trains belonging to the 14th Battery of Field Artillery.

The general movement of the Army forces is shown

in a cablegram sent on Sept. 30 by Acting Secretary of War Oliver to Secretary Taft, at Havana, the text of which follows:

Washington, Sept. 30.—Secretary Taft, Havana, Cuba. Telegram from President: "Arrange for 6,000 troops to start to Cuba as soon as possible." Troops now moving. Embark at Newport News, except light battery, which goes through Tampa, and two battalions of Infantry and one battalion of Engineers, which go from New York on the Sumner. Total force consists of ten battalions of Infantry, four squadrons of Cavalry, of sixty-five men each company and troop; two mountain batteries from Vancouver; one field battery; one battalion of Engineers; one company of Signal Corps; thirty-six medical officers, and 371 Hospital Corps men. Summer now loading with commissary supplies at New York and expects to sail with about 900 men from there, as specified, by Wednesday. Balance of forces from Newport News and Tampa to follow as rapidly as chartered transports can be ready, and expect to complete shipment of entire force, within ten days. Chief of Staff will furnish further details as rapidly as information is received. All troops are directed to take full supply of tentage, tents, mosquito bars and head nets. (Signed) Oliver, Acting Secretary.

Besides the excellent work which has been done by the General Staff of the Army and the Quartermaster's Department, special mention should be made of the manner in which the Subsistence Department has performed its part of the work. Commissary General Sharpe has prepared a sufficient quantity of food supplies to last the Army in Cuba for some time. As soon as the troops are landed in Cuba another full supply of commissary stores for thirty days will be forwarded by merchant liner. One week later a third supply for thirty days will be forwarded to Cuba. It is explained at the War Department that the object of sending supplies so rapidly is to get them in the depots at Havana and have them handled without confusion. Major Harry E. Wilkins, Sub. Dept., has been ordered from Chicago, Ill., to Havana, Cuba, to be Chief Commissary of the expedition. Capt. Henry G. Cole of the Subsistence Department, who was stationed in the office of the Commissary General in Washington, has also gone to Cuba. It is proposed by the Commissary Department to utilize as many of the fireless cookers, recently adopted by the Army, as are available both for the preparation of the food on board the transports and after the forces arrive in Cuba. Capt. Leo F. Foster, Art. Corps, detailed to the Subsistence Department, has also been ordered to Cuba as an assistant to Major Wilkins. Capt. Frank McIntyre, who has been Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, left for Cuba on Oct. 1 under orders received by him from Secretary Taft. He will deal with the situation of affairs in Cuba so far as they relate to his bureau. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Army and a General Staff officer, has also gone to Cuba to assist Secretary Taft in the legal department of the provisional government.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on Oct. 1 of the departure of the cruiser Des Moines for Santiago, Cuba. The Prairie sailed on Oct. 1 from Boston for Havana with marines aboard, and the battleship Texas finally got on her way on the same day, after having been held for several hours at the Virginia Capes.

It was announced on Oct. 3 that Charles E. Magoo, late governor of the Panama Canal Zone, had been chosen to fill the post of Provincial Governor of Cuba to relieve Secretary Taft. This caused some surprise in Havana, at least, as everybody in official circles there had believed that Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico was as good as installed. Mr. Magoo was slated to go to the Philippines. He has made a record for efficiency in his Panama service. It is stated positively, however, that the Provisional Government in Cuba will remain under the supervision of the War Department.

A sensational report was published on Oct. 4 in some of the daily papers, that many of the most modern of the vessels of the Navy were fitted with defective boiler tubes. The report stated that these tubes had been rejected by the Government inspectors, but had, nevertheless, been put aboard several of the ships. These charges were most emphatically denied at the Navy Department this week by the Secretary and by the officers on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. It appears that the basis for the report is known by the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the matter was thoroughly investigated several months ago. The true story is this: About five months ago Rear Admiral Charles Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, received an anonymous communication from a person who alleged that he was a former employee of the boiler concern in Greenville, Pa., which had the sub-contract for the manufacture of the boiler tubes for the Ni-classe boilers for the armored cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania. This man charged in his unsigned letter that defective tubes had been put in the boilers of those two vessels and alleged that he had stolen the stamp of the Government inspector and surreptitiously marked "passed" on a large number of the bad tubes. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter and notwithstanding its anonymity, the Navy Department assigned Comdr. W. M. Parks, an expert naval engineer, to make an investigation of these charges. Commander Parks went to Greenville, but was unable to find any clue leading to the disclosure of the identity of the writer of the letter, or anything to substantiate his charges. The tubes were manufactured under sub-contract for the Sterling Consolidated Boiler Company, of Barbourton, Ohio, which had the contract with the Government for the boilers for the Pennsylvania and Colorado. Commander Parks ascertained that the Government inspector at the works of this latter concern inspected the tubes after they came from Greenville, where it was alleged several bad ones were passed, and threw out a large number which, he thought, did not come up to the requirements. These were returned by the Sterling Company to the Greenville concern at the expense of the latter. The tubes accepted were

then put in the boilers and thoroughly tested in accordance with the requirements of the Navy Department. Every tube met this stringent test, and although the boilers have now been used for about two years not one defective tube has developed. The only trouble with the boilers has been in their casings. Both the Colorado and Pennsylvania were at the New York Navy Yard a few weeks ago undergoing repairs preparatory to their trip to Asiatic waters. The boilers were carefully examined and every tube was found in perfect condition. It is believed at the Navy Department that the story was invented by some disgruntled former employee of the tube manufacturers.

It is probable that sooner or later some of the batteries of Field Artillery will be equipped with a 3.8-inch caliber field gun firing a projectile weighing thirty pounds, or twice as much as the projectile fired from the regulation 3-inch field gun now in use. Experiments are now being conducted under the supervision of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army with such a gun, designed by officers of the Ordnance Department, and thus far the tests have been successful. The Ordnance Department is also experimenting with a gun of 2.38-inches caliber which fires a projectile weighing only seven and one-half pounds. This gun would only be used in connection with the defense of the seacoast fortifications. The tests of these guns are being made at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. Tests are also being conducted with a 4.7-inch siege gun which fires a projectile weighing sixty pounds. The siege gun now in use in this country is of 5-inch caliber, but only fires a projectile weighing fifty-five pounds. The projectile used in the 4.7-inch gun is five pounds heavier and much longer.

The Navy Department will probably assign Capt. John Hubbard to command the Minnesota. Positive announcement of the selection of this officer for this command has not yet been made, but it is understood that his assignment has been practically decided upon. The Minnesota will not be put in commission before the first of the year, owing to the scarcity of officers and men. The lack of commissioned officers is most serious at this time. It was said at the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department this week that unless several of the vessels were put out of commission for one reason or another, and affairs in Cuba quieted down considerably, it would not be possible to relieve from sea duty any of the officers who are entitled to shore assignment. Many of the officers now at sea have been serving there continuously for five and six years.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department has received the report of the Board of Survey which examined the cruiser Olympia to determine the extent of the alterations which will be necessary to turn that vessel into a practice ship for the midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The board reported that \$100,000 should be spent under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but it is probable that this estimate will be cut in two. The alterations to the Olympia will be made at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The admiral's quarters and the quarters of the junior officers will be taken out of the vessel and quarters for about two hundred midshipmen will be built on the ship. It is hoped that the Olympia may be utilized as a practice ship next spring.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army was this week asked by the Acting Secretary of War if there was any law which forbids the use of the flag of the United States for advertising purposes. The question had to be answered in the negative, but General Davis made the following statement: "Section 5 of the Act of Feb. 20, 1905, forbids the use of the flag, or coat of arms or insignia of the United States or of any State, as a trademark, and makes it unlawful to register a trademark in which the flag of the United States is used for that purpose. There is no law of the United States, however, which forbids the use of the flag for advertising purposes."

It is probable that the War Department will take advantage of the law authorizing the employment on court-martial duty of retired officers, and will order to Cuba for such duty and for duty as members of boards of survey a number of retired Army officers. The Acting Secretary of War believes that there are a number of physically and mentally active officers on the retired list who would like to be sent to Cuba for such duty. The climate in the island is extremely fine during the winter and duty of this kind would be agreeable to many retired officers and would, at the same time, permit the Government to use all of the officers on the active list in Cuba for duty with troops and other active service.

At the examination held in September for detail to the Ordnance Department of the Army only one officer, 1st Lieut. William I. Westervelt, 27th Battery, Field Art., took the examination. He passed successfully and has been detailed for four years as a captain in the Ordnance Department. Another examination for details as first lieutenant and as captain in this Department will be held in March. First and second lieutenants are eligible to take the examination for detail as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, and first lieutenants and captains are eligible for detail as captain.

## EVENTS PRECEDING CUBAN INTERVENTION.

The official correspondence between Acting Secretary Bacon of the State Department and Consul General Steinhardt at Havana immediately preceding American intervention in Cuba was made public at the State Department on Oct. 4. It shows the various steps which were taken by the President through the Department of State to bring about peace in Cuba without actual intervention, for a week or more before he decided to send Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon to the Island to arrange an amicable settlement between the two contending factions. Most important of all, however, the correspondence explains the reluctance with which the President acted upon President Palma's repeated appeals for intervention. It demonstrates conclusively that the initiative in the matter of intervention was taken by President Palma who became thoroughly frightened because of the growth of the rebel movement and the inability of his forces to contend successfully against it. Through Consul General Steinhardt he repeatedly sought to have a force of troops landed in the island, for more than a week before the Denver, the first of the American warships to go to Cuban waters since the trouble began, reached Havana.

As early as Sept. 12, President Palma asked that two or three thousand troops be sent to Havana to avoid a catastrophe, and he expressed the fear that a delay would mean a massacre of citizens. Strangely enough, however, the Cuban Secretary of State, through whom this appeal was made, asked that the American public be kept in ignorance of intervention until the troops should land in Cuba. The correspondence regarding intervention began on Sept. 8 with a decision from Mr. Steinhardt to the Secretary of State as follows:

Absolutely confidential. Secretary of State has requested me, in name of President Palma, to ask President Roosevelt send immediately two vessels; one to Havana, other to Cienfuegos, they must come at once. Government forces are unable to quell rebellion. The Government is unable to protect life and property. President Palma will convene congress Friday, and congress will ask for our forcible intervention. It must be kept secret and confidential that Palma asks for vessels. No one here except President, Secretary of State and myself know about it. Very anxiously awaiting reply. Send answer to (signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

Mr. Bacon, the then Acting Secretary of State, failed to reply immediately to this telegram, as the President had to be consulted and to take the matter under consideration. Two days later, therefore, Mr. Steinhardt at Havana sent to the Secretary of State the following:

President here worried because no reply received my message, and asks war vessels be sent immediately. (Signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

On that day Mr. Bacon cabled Mr. Steinhardt in reply as follows:

Your cable received. Two ships have been sent, due to arrive Wednesday. The President directs me to state that perhaps you do not yourself appreciate the reluctance with which this country would intervene. President Palma should be informed that in the public opinion here it would have a most damaging effect for intervention to be undertaken until the Cuban government has exhausted every effort in a serious attempt to put down the insurrection, and has made this fact evident to the world. At present the impression certainly would be that there was no real popular support of the Cuban government, or else that the government was hopelessly weak. As conditions at this moment are we are not prepared to say what shape the intervention should take. It is, of course, a very serious thing to undertake forcible intervention and before going into it we should have to be absolutely certain of the equities of the case and of the needs of the situation. Meanwhile we assume that every effort is being made by the government to come to a working agreement, which will secure peace with the insurgents, provided they are unable to hold their own with them in the field. Until such efforts have been made we are not prepared to consider the question of intervention at all. (Signed) Bacon, Acting Secretary.

In reply to this cablegram Mr. Steinhardt immediately responded as follows:

Your cable received, and directly communicated to the president, who asks ships remain for a considerable time to give security to foreigners in the Island of Cuba, and says that he will do as much as possible with his forces to put down insurrection, but if unable to conquer or compromise Cuban congress will indicate kind of intervention desirable. I appreciate reluctance on our part to intervene, especially in view of Secretary Root's recent statement. Few, however, understand Cuban situation, and a less number are able to appreciate the same. This is, of course, without any reference to superior authority. Palma applied public funds in public works and public education, but not in purchase of materials. Insurrectionists for a considerable time prepared for present conditions, hence government's apparent weakness at the commencement. Yesterday's defeat of rebels gives the government hope. Attempts useless from the start. (Signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

On the following day Acting Secretary Bacon cabled Mr. Steinhardt as follows:

Your letter of Sept. 5 has had the careful consideration of the President, who for your private information believes actual immediate intervention to be out of the question. We are considering, however, and would like your opinion as to whether or not to send a word of emphatic warning as to the certainty that intervention will come in the end unless the people of Cuba for the sake of their country find some way to settle their difficulties irrespective of personalities, cease their contentions and live in peace. This you may convey confidentially to President Palma, but not for publication. You will urge President Palma to use in the most effective manner all the resources at his command to quell the revolt. (Signed) Bacon.

On Sept. 12 Mr. Steinhardt sent the following cablegram to Mr. Bacon:

Secretary of State, the Republic of Cuba, at 3:40 to-day, delivered to me memorandum in his own handwriting, a translation of which follows and is transmitted, notwithstanding previous secret instructions on the subject:

"The rebellion has increased in the provinces of Santa Clara, Havana and Pinar del Rio, and the Cuban government has no elements to contend it, to defend the towns and prevent the rebels from destroying property. President Estrada Palma asks for American intervention and begs that President Roosevelt send to Havana with the greatest secrecy and rapidity two or three thousand men to avoid any catastrophe in the capital. The intervention asked for should not be made public until the American troops are in Havana. The situation is grave, and any delay may produce a massacre of citizens in Havana." (Signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

On the same date Mr. Steinhardt also sent the following to the Secretary of State:

Your cable of 11th received and instructions complied with. My opinion is that a message reading as follows should at once be cabled to our Chargé d' Affaires here to be communicated to President Palma and if possible given at the same time to the press:

"The President of the United States directs me to communicate to you that he regrets present state of affairs in Cuba and directs me further to say that you must use in the most effective manner all the resources at your command to quell the present revolt or else in the end intervention on the part of the United States of America will become a necessity which for the sake of your country must be avoided."

I have used as far as possible your own phraseology, and I

believe if so sent will have a favorable result in Cuban congress next Friday.

All reference to make a compromise or like ideas must be omitted; is most important that the dignity of government is upheld to guarantee its future stability. (Signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

On Sept. 13, Mr. Steinhardt sent the following cablegram to Assistant Secretary of State Bacon:

President Palma, the Republic of Cuba, through me officially asks for American intervention because he cannot prevent rebels from entering cities and burning property.

It is doubtful whether quorum when congress assembles next Friday (to-morrow). President Palma has irrevocably resolved to resign and to deliver the government of Cuba to the representative whom the President of the United States will designate as soon as sufficient American troops are landed in Cuba. This act on the part of President Palma to save his country from complete anarchy and imperative intervention come immediately. It may be necessary to land the sailors of Denver to protect American property. Probably about 8,000 rebels outside Havana. Cienfuegos also at mercy of rebels. Three sugar plantations destroyed.

Forgoing all resolved in place. Present, the president, secretary of state, Secretary of War and (signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

On the following day, Sept. 14, Mr. Steinhardt also sent the following despatch announcing President Palma's intention of retiring:

President Palma has resolved not to continue at the head of the government, and is ready to present his resignation, even though the present disturbance should cease at once. The vice-president has resolved not to accept the office. Cabinet ministers have declared that they will previously resign. Under these conditions it is impossible that congress will meet for the lack of a proper person to convolve same to designate a new president. The consequences will be absence of legal power, and therefore the prevailing state of anarchy will continue unless the Government of the United States will adopt the measures necessary to avoid this danger. (Signed) Steinhardt, Consul General.

## NOTES OF CUBAN SERVICE.

We give elsewhere a full account of the Cuban situation. Following are some notes of interest relating to Cuban matters.

The War Department states that mail intended for our troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. If any of the organizations are in other parts of the island their mail will be forwarded.

Governor Charles E. Magoon, late governor of the Panama Canal Zone and appointed to succeed Secretary Taft as acting governor of Cuba, is expected to arrive in Havana on Tuesday, Oct. 9. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Capt. William M. Wright, his aide, are also expected to arrive at Havana next Tuesday morning, as they leave Washington on Saturday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock for Tampa, Fla., where they will take a steamer for Havana. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon also will accompany them. General Bell does not expect to make a long stay on the island.

Frederick C. Carpenter, Secretary Taft's private secretary in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 2 received a cable dispatch from the Secretary dated at Havana, stating that he would probably remain there not more than two weeks longer.

Secretary of State Elihu Root has been interesting himself in the Cuban situation since his recent return from South America, and has been going over the diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Havana before Secretary Taft was sent to Cuba. This resulted in this correspondence being made public on Oct. 4, in order to give the public a clear idea of what efforts this Government made to avoid intervention.

The first landing of any considerable number of Americans took place on the night of Sept. 30, when 450 marines landed from the squadron in Havana harbor. This force started for Cienfuegos on a special train. It was explained that this movement was not made on account of any actual trouble in Cienfuegos, but for the purpose of exerting a calming influence on the local situation. The landing party of marines and bluejackets was made up of detachments from the Louisiana, the New Jersey, the Newark and the Minneapolis.

Seven hundred and fifty marines, commanded by Major Wendell C. Neville, were landed at 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1 from the United States warships Kentucky, Indiana and Minneapolis, and went by trolley cars to Camp Columbia. All the marines were landed within two hours from starting the operation. Tent supplies and general equipment were taken ashore with each detachment. Several field guns were also landed. The marines alighted east of Camp Columbia and marched to the western barracks, the eastern part of the encampment being occupied by Cuban troops. The barracks have been cleaned and repaired. Three carloads of rations were taken to the camp.

Four hundred and fifty marines were sent from Havana to Cienfuegos on Sept. 30 by rail as a precaution, news having been received by Governor Taft that fighting was liable to occur between the insurgents and the Rural Guards and militia. The marines reinforced those already there, who were landed from the Marietta and Dixie.

Captain Couden, the senior naval officer at Havana, reported to the Navy Department on Oct. 2 that acting under the instructions of Secretary Taft, he had ordered the battleship Kentucky to Matanzas from Havana, and the Newark to Nuevitas to guard the railroad there.

The battleship Kentucky left Havana on Oct. 1 for Matanzas. Matanzas province is quiet, and the sailing of the Kentucky was due to the crowded condition of the harbor at Havana, the American authorities desiring to give commercial vessels their full and usual anchorage facilities.

The Navy Department received a despatch from Cienfuegos on Oct. 2, saying that a raid was made there on stores by twenty-five insurgents. The despatch said also that the leader of the insurgents was a Chinese mestizo or half-breed. The naval authorities are wondering how a Chinese mestizo became an insurgent leader in Cuba.

Loaded down with 10,000 pounds of ammunition, 150 tons of stores, hundreds of cases of medical supplies, 1,200 tons of coal and 350 seasoned marines, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, Capt. L. C. Heilmer, sailed for Cuba from League Island Navy Yard on the afternoon of Oct. 2.

The battleship Texas, which was recalled after being dispatched for Cuba with marines and land supplies aboard, sailed again on Oct. 2 from Norfolk, Va., for Cuban waters. She passed out the Capes of Virginia at 7 a.m.

The U.S.S. Prairie sailed from Boston, Mass., at 9 a.m. on Sept. 30 for Cuba with 183 marines on board. These men were collected from the Portsmouth, Newport and Boston navy yards.

There were busy scenes around the pier at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Oct. 2 and 3, incident to the sailing of the Army transport Sumner on the latter

date for Cuba. Scores of men were working overtime loading the vessel with supplies of various description. Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M of the 5th Infantry, under command of Colonel Cowles, boarded the transport on Oct. 1, and also E, F, G and H, of the Engineers, under command of Capt. C. S. Smith. The force all told numbered some 900 officers and men. The men of the 5th Infantry were supplied with new rifles after boarding the transport, and this, it is understood, caused a delay of one day in her sailing.

Among those who sailed on the Sumner on Oct. 3 was Lieut. U. S. Grant, son of General Grant, who accompanied the expedition for his first field service. Lieut. J. L. Schley, son of the Admiral, was also one of the officers on board. As the transport made her way to the Narrows, accompanied by the Government steamer Colonel Lewis, she was greeted by every nearby craft with screeching blasts. Aboard the Colonel Lewis were Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Schley, General Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Major Sherman.

The Navy Department was informed on Oct. 4 that the naval transport Hancock is ready for sea and can be sent to Cuba with additional marines at any time her services are so desired. It is not thought, however, that the situation in Cuba will demand the sending of additional force on the Hancock.

Capt. A. W. Butt informed Quartermaster General Humphrey on Oct. 2 by cable that he had obtained quartermaster's offices in the Machine Building, that he needed two steam harbor lighters and two launches. He asked that a large quantity of lumber be sent for use at Camp Columbia.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, ordered on Oct. 2 that thirty-six water sterilizers and telephone field apparatus be sent to the marines in Cuba on the next transport sailing for Havana.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, commanding the marines in Cuba, is quoted as saying that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, a remark called forth by preparations that were going on at Camp Columbia to transport 450 marines from the encampment westward for the purpose of having them in adjacent towns when the first detachments of General Guerra's disbanded insurgents should arrive. While no disorder was expected, it was thought best to have an American force in the Pinar del Rio region to insure the preservation of peace. The battalion of marines, which will be the first to occupy Pinar del Rio, was therefore sent forward on the night of Oct. 2 by special train, by order of Secretary Taft.

Secretary Taft offered President Palma a warship to convey him to Matanzas or elsewhere upon his departure from Havana, but the ex-President courteously declined to travel in that manner.

General Funston is reported as estimating that from 15,000 to 20,000 horses not belonging to the rebels are now in their hands. This large number is accounted for by the fact that thousands of extra horses were picked up on marches.

## DAMAGE BY ATLANTIC HURRICANE.

Great damage to both life and property was done at the Pensacola, Fla., Navy Yard and at several Army posts along the southeastern Atlantic coast by the terrible hurricane which visited that section of the country during the latter part of last week. On Sept. 29 Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, reported to the War Department that six civilians were killed at Fort Morgan, Ala., and one enlisted man missing. The damage to the post was estimated then at \$100,000. The chief quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., on the same date reported the same facts to the Quartermaster General of the Army. Authority was telegraphed by the War Department to Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, in command at Fort Morgan, to make such repairs as were necessary in the present emergency. Concerning the damage at Forts Barrancas and McRee, the quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga., sent the following telegram to Quartermaster General Humphrey: "Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29, Quartermaster General, Washington: Following received from quartermaster at Fort Barrancas: 'With approval of commanding officer, request authority to purchase material and hire labor in open market for temporary repairs to wharves and buildings at this post and Fort Pickens; approximately \$10,000. Detailed estimates to follow. Fort McRee entirely gone, except 8-inch battery and tank.' (Signed) Hodgson, Chief Quartermaster."

On Sept. 29 Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry received a cablegram from Capt. George A. Bicknell, U.S.N., the commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard, giving the following details regarding the damage done to the yard and shipping by the storm: "Machias sunk at moorings in basin; Waban sunk at wharf; coal barge No. 1, Accomac, Vixen, high on beach at west end of yard; Gloucester on beach outside of yard, west. Wooden drydock destroyed, new coal bin almost all gone, permanent wharf destroyed. Some coal saved. Dredge ashore east end of yard, center wharf destroyed. Piles standing old coal wharf and the steel drydock wharf and ammunition wharf damaged; also Undine sunk. Barge ashore, broken up target range, house destroyed, Isla de Luzon afloat in basin, leaking; steel drydock apparently undamaged; much heavy wreckage, trees uprooted, wireless top gallant mast gone, all electrical wires wrecked, power plant damaged and not working. Buildings generally damaged by wind. One house uninhabitable. Water damage to machinery on ground floors. No lives lost in navy yard."

The Machias is a schooner-rigged gunboat of 1,177 tons displacement, and was built by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., and launched Dec. 8, 1891. Her original cost was \$318,500. She had been sent to the Pensacola yard for repairs. Her main battery consists of eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns.

The Isla de Luzon, which is reported to be leaking, is one of the Spanish gunboats captured during the war. She is a two-masted schooner of 1,125 tons displacement and has four 4-inch guns in her main battery. She was built by the Armstrong Company at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and was launched in March, 1887, having cost originally \$215,000.

The Vixen is a converted yacht of 806 tons displacement. She was built by Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, N.J., and was acquired by the United States in April, 1898.

The Gloucester also is a converted yacht of 786 tons displacement. She was built by Neafie & Levy at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1891, and was acquired by the United States in May, 1898.

The Accomac and the Waban are tugs, the first named having a displacement of 187 tons and the latter 150 tons. The Accomac was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the Waban by William

Cramp & Son. The Accomac is 90 feet in length and is 19 feet in breadth. She has a mean draft of 9 feet. The length of the Waban is 85 feet and her breadth is 17 1-2 feet. Her mean draft is 8 feet.

The Undine was a small barge used at the yard and her name is not in the naval list.

The wooden drydock has been in operation for about thirty years and was capable of receiving vessels of 2,000 tons and less.

On Oct. 1 Mr. Richard Y. Cadmos, a civilian employee at the Pensacola Navy Yard, was at the Navy Department in Washington and told an interesting story of what occurred at Pensacola during the storm. He said that the most remarkable thing that happened was the way the gunboat Gloucester was swept ashore. The vessel was moored in what is known as the "drydock basin," where thirty or forty years ago there was a drydock. When the storm came the gunboat was picked up and literally swept across the navy yard. Clear across the Government reservation she went and if the stories are to be believed, she actually jumped a twelve-foot fence which surrounds the yard; that is, she floated with the flood over this fence.

Chief Naval Constr. Washington L. Capps was ordered to Pensacola on Sept. 29. His first report to the Navy Department was received by Secretary Bonaparte on Oct. 2 in the following telegram, dated Oct. 1: "The Gloucester, Vixen, coal barge No. 1 and the tug Accomac are resting easily on a sandy beach and can be floated at convenience. The damage to the coal barge and the Gloucester and to the tug is not serious. The Vixen is badly damaged on port bilge and the stern and rudder posts are broken. The Machias and Waban are sunk at the dock. The Machias was seriously damaged by ramming the stone seawall. Raising her will be difficult, but is practicable. The Waban is apparently undamaged and will be easily raised. Both vessels are to be examined this (Monday) afternoon by divers. The Isla de Luzon is damaged on the port side by a collision with the Machias, but is afloat and the leaks are entirely under control. Seven barges were wrecked. Three of them are high on the sand beach. The remaining four are bottom side up at their buoys. The steel dock dragged its moorings and is hard aground, but is practically uninjured. The wooden dock is completely wrecked. Other yard craft are ashore. The shop machinery is only slightly injured. The roofs and exposed walls of many shop buildings and storehouses are badly damaged, but can be easily repaired. The power plant is now being overhauled and will be in operation in two days. The yard is strewn with wreckage of all kinds and is completely isolated. Railroad, telephone and telegraph communication is wholly interrupted and the Army tug furnishes the only communication with Pensacola. Railroad connection to Pensacola from outer world intact. Osceola has just arrived. Cost of floating and repairing damage to all vessels, barges and yard craft can only be approximated, but should not exceed three hundred thousand dollars."

The Military Secretary of the Army on Oct. 1 received the following telegram from Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, with headquarters in New York: "Commanding officer, Fort Barrancas, confirms drowning of Quartermaster Sergt. Morris G. Oberlander and Pvt. Roy A. Jordan, both 22d Co., Coast Art.; bodies not recovered. Nearest relative of Oberlander is Christian Globe, brother-in-law, Asheby, Middlesex county, Mass.; of Jordan, Mrs. Phillips, sister, Scotia, Nebr. The steamer Poe saved, through splendid work of captain and crew. Launch Mendenhall washed ashore, no damage to hull, but boiler displaced and connection broken; telegraph and telephone connection broken. Estimated loss: McRee, \$30,000; Barrancas, \$5,000; Pickens, \$12,000. No definite news from Fort Morgan since storm. Colonel Mills, inspector general, is en route to visit both posts, and will report on damage to posts and batteries and the immediate needs of garrisons."

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the post of Fort Morgan, Ala., under date of Sept. 28, sent the following despatch to the War Department. "Post swept by terrific storm, entire post having been under water. Every building in post seriously damaged; some destroyed completely, including pumping plant, which furnishes water supply; ordnance storehouse, quartermaster storehouse, two primary stations, with instruments, quartermaster dock, main water tank. It is thought possible to have water transported from Mobile temporarily after storm subsides. Request authority for necessary emergency repairs; request inspector sent to ascertain and report upon damage; no casualties as far as known."

Chief Naval Constr. Washington L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, returned to Washington on Oct. 4 after his trip to the Pensacola (Fla.) Navy Yard. He reported that it would be possible to float again the Gloucester, the gunboat Machias and the other Navy vessels which were washed ashore and left high and dry by the recent flood. The principal damage was done to the Machias, which rammed the Isla de Luzon and otherwise ran aground and damaged herself. Divers from New York will be sent down to close the openings in the hulls of the vessels injured below the water line which are still afloat.

The following were official despatches received in regard to the storm:

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

First telegram from Captain Dwyer, Fort Morgan, since storm, received 1:50 p.m., Oct. 1, in response to instructions from these headquarters of Sept. 29 and 30 for information, although Lieutenant Dice, quartermaster, succeeded in getting telegram through on Sept. 29, which was repeated to you, reporting one enlisted man missing. Captain Dwyer now reports my telegrams to him received Oct. 1 and that Corpl. Frank Beatty, 8th Co., Coast Art., believed to have been swept away by sea. No other casualties reported; about twelve civilians in vicinity of post, not employees, reported lost; names unknown. Storm began early Sept. 26; lasted until late Sept. 27. Washed over post from Gulf to Bay, loosening foundations of some buildings which were overturned. Barracks and officers' quarters badly damaged and leaking; sewerage and water systems useless. Water now obtained from rain water tanks; pumping and distilling plant believed can be put in operation shortly when water can be distilled. Six mules lost; all wagons washed away. Pump house, a boat house, part quartermaster dock, ordnance storehouse, oil house, fire engine and apparatus and engine house, post reservoir, coal, oil, forage, destroyed. Steamer Batchelder is in state and now making regular trips. Dwyer states situation not dangerous, but may become so through exposure due to damaged buildings, or in event another storm or because of unsanitary situation due to break of sewerage system; civil engineer, quartermaster's department, en route to Fort Morgan. Colonel Mills, inspector general, arrives Atlanta to-day. General Duval arrives to-day. Divi-

sion headquarters has been given all information I have been able to collect from any source, including railroad and telegraph officials and press despatches.

WALTZ, absence Department Commander.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Commanding officer, Fort Barrancas, in addition to telegram, Sept. 29, reports by mail and same forwarded from here Oct. 1 from Fort McRee, all buildings destroyed with all Government and personal property pertaining to 22d Company, Coast Artillery; casualties by drowning, Company Q.M. Sergt. Morris G. Oberlander and Pvt. Roy A. Jordan, 22d Company; nearest relative, Sergeant Oberlander, is Christian Globe, brother-in-law Asheby, Middlesex County, Mass.; of Private Jordan, Mrs. M. Phillips, sister, Scotia, Neb.; in addition the wife and son of Quartermaster Sergeant Prentiss reported drowned. Storm occurred nights of Sept. 26 and 27. Lieutenant Edwards and majority company took refuge on 8-inch battery, from which were rescued with difficulty on afternoon of Sept. 27. Fort Barrancas, no casualties, but nearly all buildings damaged. Steam launch Mendenhall washed ashore; no damage to hull, but boiler displaced and connections broken. Fort Pickens, no casualties; buildings damaged, but still tenable; dock damaged; steamer Poe, due to splendid work of captain and crew, rode storm successfully and is about only steamer in Pensacola harbor in condition for navigation. Twenty-second Company now at Barrancas; many refugees from Warrington were given food and shelter at Barrancas. This was wired to division headquarters yesterday.

WALTZ, absence Department Commander.

#### NAVY COURT-MARTIAL

In our last issue we published an account of the earlier proceedings of the G.C.M., of which Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, U.S.N., is president, for the trial of Capt. Samuel P. Comly and Lieut. Alfred W. Pressey, U.S.N., in connection with the recent collision of the Alabama and Illinois. Below we give some of the testimony at the sessions of Sept. 28 and 29, held on the U.S.S. Illinois. At the session of the court on Sept. 28 the most important testimony of the day was that of Lieut. Comdr. Harold K. Hines, for the defense, who was navigating officer of the Iowa at the time of the collision. He declared that he heard the backing signal on the vessel ahead made by a steam whistle. Witness could not tell by the sound how far off the blast was. The assumption from the testimony is that it was the Alabama's blast that Commandr. Hines heard.

Lieut. William F. Bricker, of the Alabama, testified that during the time immediately preceding the collision he sighted the Kearsarge just before twenty minutes past eight o'clock in the morning. He was in charge of the signals. The Alabama at the time was sending whistle signals to the flagship for eight knots. The Kearsarge was ahead, witness said, and a little on the bow. Her stern and the bow of the Alabama at the time were sixty yards apart.

The Alabama's helm was then put a-starboard and both engines were backed hard. The Alabama was in position when the Kearsarge was sighted and she was steering the prescribed course. The Kearsarge was under observation from one to two minutes. The Alabama lost nearly all headway after backing her engines, was almost dead, but had not completely lost way. Under the starboard helm her bow swung off to port, but very slowly. At one time the witness was apprehensive that she would strike the Kearsarge. From the time the latter was sighted until the Illinois came into view was from one to two minutes. The Illinois was sighted simultaneously by witness and chief quartermaster. She bore from one to two points abeam the port beam while distant one hundred and twenty-five yards, that being the limit of visibility at the moment. Witness believed that a short time after the collision the engines were started ahead again. He heard no voices on the Illinois.

The two battleships met a fraction of a minute after sighting each other, and seemed to average as to speed, the angle being from 20 to 30 degrees, the Illinois directing her course to port. Witness was very positive that Lieutenant Commander Pressey sounded three whistles to indicate that she was backing, and it was acknowledged by the Illinois. The Alabama's siren was also sounded. A collision, witness said, was inevitable. After the impact the Indiana was within seventy-five yards, and after the collision she sheered off somewhat.

The Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Commander Terhune, announced that with the testimony of Lieutenant Bricker the prosecution was closed, and the court proceeded with the defense. Capt. Samuel P. Comly, the accused, testified that before the collision he was on the port side of the upper bridge. At seventeen minutes past eight he saw Lieutenant Commander Pressey run aft and sounded three whistle blasts. He, the witness, saw the Kearsarge close aboard on the starboard bow, full speed astern and helm a-starboard, head paying off to port. He gained on the Kearsarge for awhile and ported his helm. He estimated that it took him about twenty-five seconds to fully grasp the details of the situation. The engines were then slowed ahead and he had cleared the Kearsarge. The next order to the engine room was nine knots, shortly after which he sighted the Illinois on his port quarter. Witness thought that she was going clear and gave no order. Captain Comly said that his order then was for the helm hard a-port, with the starboard engine backed hard, with full speed ahead on the port engine. The Illinois and Alabama were then about seventy-five yards apart.

Lieutenant Commander Terhune, the judge advocate, questioned Captain Comly, who said that after the collision the Alabama's head fell off about two points, and he considered that he gave full notice to vessels astern by siren blasts. The Illinois he thought was one hundred yards away when he first sighted her. The damage to the Alabama consisted of the disabling of one 6-inch gun, injury to one of the catheads, and also one of her plates below the water line, which had been scraped by the starboard propeller of the Illinois. This plate was bent somewhat and some rivet heads had been sheared off.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Dougherty, executive officer of the Alabama, said that when the Kearsarge was sighted he was on the forward lower bridge. As soon as he sighted the Kearsarge he heard sirens sounded for backing and noted that the engines were reversed. When the Alabama had cleared the Kearsarge he sounded "Secure" on the bugle, but did not blow three short blasts on the siren.

During the session on Sept. 29 Lieutenant Commander Dougherty was called to the stand, and with the exception of Quartermaster John Piercy, of the Alabama, was the only witness of the day. The feature of his testimony lay in the fact that he saw the Illinois coming down on the Alabama's starboard bow at an angle of from thirty to forty degrees. Witness also said that he did not see

the Kearsarge until twenty minutes after eight o'clock in the morning, and at the time was standing beside the starboard outboard six-pounder on the lower forward bridge of the Alabama. He thought at the time that a collision was unavoidable. She was one hundred yards off when he first sighted her. The vessels cleared each other, and witness went to the upper bridge. The Kearsarge vanished in the fog in about two minutes. As soon as the Kearsarge was sighted the engines of the Alabama were backed.

It was shortly after this, the witness testified, that he saw the Illinois bearing down on the Alabama's starboard bow. No siren or whistle had been sounded at the time he sighted the Kearsarge. He did not hear any order aboard the Alabama about the helm in connection with the proximity of the Kearsarge and did not observe her wake.

Chief Q.M. John Piercy, of the Alabama, swore that after the collision quarters were sounded and the engines were backed hard. When he sighted the Illinois the Alabama was going ahead at about three knots, which, after her former speed of twelve knots, made her appear to him as almost dead in the water. He did not see the Kearsarge at all. He did not see her wake. The Illinois was thirty feet away when he first saw her, heading for the Alabama's forward starboard crane, fifteen to twenty seconds before they touched. Previous to backing the engines, the log line was taut and was trailing a little to port.

During the session of the court on Oct. 3, the testimony was exceedingly important on at least one count, in which it was positively stated by Lieut. W. F. Bricker, of the Alabama, that no signal for a change of course had been repeated by the Missouri to the rest of the fleet after she had received it from the Maine. Also, regarding the second signal from the flagship, Lieutenant Bricker asserted that the signal made had been "eight knot," the final "s" never having been heard.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, counsel for Lieutenant Pressey, questioned Captain Comly. The Captain said that Lieutenant Pressey, officer of the deck of the Alabama at the moment of the collision, was so active and vigilant in the emergency as to almost suggest that he had rehearsed it. He reiterated emphatically that the officer of the deck omitted no item of his duties. The witness asserted that from the moment the engines were backed and the helm put to starboard he alone was responsible for all orders. Lieut. R. C. Smith, officer of the deck of the Kearsarge, testified concerning the dangerous proximity of that vessel and the Alabama at one time, that in his estimation the Alabama had been instrumental in preventing that particular collision which for a few seconds seemed unavoidable. To a question by Lieutenant Pressey, whose clear logic evidently impressed the court, witnesses admitted that the Kearsarge at one time had been in great danger from the Alabama.

At the Oct. 4 session of the court the chief witness was Capt. John E. Pillsbury, chief of staff on the flagship Maine. The judge advocate established by Captain Pillsbury, by means of a diagram based on tactical data, that the Alabama could have safely cleared the Kearsarge without turning to port. Witness testified that no necessity existed for a dangerous collision with the Illinois in order to clear the Kearsarge.

Cross examination by Lieutenant Clark, counsel for the accused, and by Lieutenant Pressey in person, developed the fact that the diagrams on which Captain Pillsbury based his opinion were materially defective.

Captain Pillsbury admitted that the rules for signaling had been violated when the course was changed. He defended this on the ground that the commander-in-chief had authority to depart from the rules. The witness stated as his personal opinion that exact column and lesser distance was "better" than the formation prescribed. The witness laid great stress upon the difference between the words "better" and "safer," as applied to the formation.

Captain Pillsbury said that cruising at twelve knots in a fog, with 400 yards intervals, was hazardous for all ships; and added that he fully realized it with seven ships behind him.

Captain Pillsbury said he approved of the course of the Missouri, which was next to the flagship, in decreasing her interval from the latter ship during the fog. When asked if it would not be logical for every ship to do the same, he said that was a matter for every commanding officer to decide upon his own responsibility.

Captain Pillsbury declared emphatically that full speed as prescribed, which is fifteen knots, was an impossibility, as the squadron could not make it for even a short time. He asserted that the speed was reduced to eight knots promptly on the fog's shutting in. He admitted that the signal to reduce speed was started twelve or fifteen minutes after the fog shut in, and might have been sent before the signal to change course and before the fog shut in.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPANY FUNDS

An exceedingly interesting case came before the War Department this week in the matter of the propriety of making a stoppage against the pay of Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf., because of the theft from him of \$371 constituting the company fund of Company F, 17th Infantry, which had been entrusted to his care. The theft occurred at Cottabato, Mindanao, P.I. A post council was convened, which carefully investigated the circumstances of the loss and reported to the department commander recommending that Lieutenant Harper be relieved from all responsibility. The department commander disapproved the recommendation of the council and the case finally came before the War Department for decision on the question of stoppage of Lieutenant Harper's pay. It appears that Lieutenant Harper had placed his company fund in a wooden strong box in his quarters. This box had a Yale lock, was of white pine, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, iron bound on the sides and bottom, and bolted to the wall. There was a safe in the office of the quartermaster, but from the statement of Lieutenant Harper of the duties imposed upon him, if he had deposited the funds in this safe it would have occasioned considerable inconvenience and delay. On the day the theft occurred it was not possible for him to have used the safe, as the quartermaster's office was closed. Lieutenant Harper and several of his brother officers had their personal funds in the strong box, and these were lost with the company funds. The theft occurred while Lieutenant Harper was at mess and his quarters were vacant. A hole was made in the top of the box and the company fund and the officers' private funds were abstracted. The post council recommended Lieutenant Harper be relieved from all responsibility, but the department commander disapproved this recommendation on the ground that in his opinion, proper precautions were not taken for the safe keeping of these

funds. He did not regard a box of this kind as a secure place for the purpose of keeping company funds. Lieutenant Harper asked for a further consideration of his case, but Major McCoy, commanding Lieutenant Harper's regiment at the time, did not forward the appeal, returning it to the writer with the remark that the case ended with the action of the department commander, and that no further action was considered necessary and would not be taken unless insisted upon. He said he had personally examined the "strong box" and found it one which anyone could, with the aid of a hatchet, break into within five minutes. In the meantime the 17th Infantry was ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., and Lieutenant Harper then requested that the proceedings be forwarded to the Secretary of War, stating that even an iron safe can be broken open with dynamite and contending that he took the best possible care under the circumstances of the funds; that the strong box was a reasonable safe, and as he could not carry the funds on his person, he did the best he could at the time. Colonel Van Orsdel, 17th Inf., forwarded the papers with an endorsement amounting to a recommendation favorable to Lieutenant Harper. He stated that he, too, was forced at Cottabato to keep funds in a wooden box in the room occupied by the guard, and that the box held a large amount of money belonging to the city and district.

The Acting Secretary of War has decided the case in favor of Lieutenant Harper, and no stoppage will be made against his pay. The Judge Advocate General of the Army in forwarding the case to the Acting Secretary said in part: "Conditions in the Philippines, or elsewhere, where officers are removed from the surroundings which were contemplated when the ordinary rules regarding the care of public funds were formulated, frequently forbid the use of banks and proper safes and render it necessary for valuables to be secured by means that, in a post in the United States, or even in Manila, would be deemed inadequate. Officers do not voluntarily assume the care and custody of company or exchange funds, and the care of such funds is a constant source of more or less anxiety. To add to this anxiety by requiring that in the field or at posts where the conditions assimilate to those of field service, officers shall exercise the same precautions which would be required amid the surroundings of well established civilization would but add to the anxiety of the officer, tend to impair his mobility and initiative, and therefore be against public policy. With a view to assist the Secretary of War in reaching a determination as to the question of fact which is presented, it is proper to say that, had the case been of losing public funds, and had the same showing of care been submitted in Lieutenant Harper's behalf, it is the opinion of this office that the officer would have been relieved by an appropriate act of remedial legislation."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Octopus, the new submarine for the United States Navy, was successfully launched on Oct. 4 at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass., in the presence of many distinguished Navy officers and civilians. The Octopus is designed to stand a submergence of 300 feet without crushing her plates, and her required speed on the surface is twelve knots.

Forty-four lighthouses either swept into the sea and lost or the structures so badly damaged that no lights can be shown and four lighthouse keepers drowned during the recent southern hurricane are the summary of the report made by United States Lighthouse Inspector Sears, of New Orleans. These lights were located on the coast and adjacent islands between the mouth of the Mississippi river and Mobile. Mr. Sears did not investigate the lighthouse losses between Mobile and Pensacola. He has not yet made public an estimate of the money loss involved.

The U.S.S. Brutus, which arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 30 from Singapore, with her tunnel shaft bent, effected repairs and resumed her voyage to the United States on Oct. 2.

Rear Admiral Brownson and his staff, the captains and officers of the American cruiser squadron, were received in audience by the Crown Prince at Piraeus, Greece, Oct. 4. Rear Admiral Brownson will entertain the Crown Princess at dejeuner aboard the West Virginia Oct. 5.

Chief Constructor of the Navy Capps returned to Washington, D.C., Oct. 4 from a trip to the navy yard at Pensacola, where he investigated conditions following the recent hurricane. He estimates that the Navy ships can be restored to their original condition at a cost of about \$200,000. The damage to the yard will reach about \$1,000,000.

The Lake Torpedoboot Company filed an amended certificate with the Secretary of State on Oct. 2, increasing its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The object of the company is to manufacture and operate submarine boats.

#### THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
First Squadron.

##### First Division.

Send mail for ships of the Atlantic Fleet in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blocklinger. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At Havana, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlin G. Cook. At Newport, R.I.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Newport, R.I.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius Hellweg. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

##### Santo Domingo Division.

Capt. William H. Southerland, senior officer present.

DIXIE, O.C., 10 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuter. At Samana, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Santo Domingo City.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

##### Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Havana, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secome, master. At target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, New York.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Havana, Cuba.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Sept. 30 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will be placed out of commission and her place taken by the Yankton.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there. Placed in commission Oct. 1 and assigned Pacific Squadron.

##### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

##### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### Special Service Squadron. (En route Asiatic Station.)

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Oct. 4 at Piraeus, Greece.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived Oct. 4 at Piraeus, Greece.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Oct. 4 at Piraeus, Greece.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Oct. 4 at Piraeus, Greece.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Special Service Squadron: Arrive Piraeus October 4; leave Piraeus October 8, arrive Port Said Oct. 10; leave Port Said Oct. 11, arrive Suez Oct. 14; leave Suez Oct. 15. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city, until Oct. 9. After that date send all mail care P.M., San Francisco. Domestic postage can be used for all mail addressed as above.

##### Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. Arrived Sept. 28 at Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G. 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissell. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. Arrived Oct. 4 at Amoy, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Oct. 4 at Amoy, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Arrived Oct. 4 at Amoy, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. Arrived Sept. 28 at Yokohama, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

##### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Sailed Oct. 2 from Chefoo, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.

ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. Sailed Sept. 3 from Cavite for Yokohama, Japan.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Amoy, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. Sailed Oct. 2 from the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Sept. 30 at Colombo, Ceylon. In route to the United States.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At Shanghai, China. Is under orders to proceed to Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Sailed Sept. 30 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal.

Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzoni. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CHIEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLUMBIAN, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Oct. 3 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. Was placed in commission Sept. 29.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Oct. 1 at Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Arrived Oct. 3 at Piraeus, Greece. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Havana, Cuba.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. Arrived Oct. 3 at the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed Sept. 22 from Guam for the Midway Islands. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Gouden. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Arrived Oct. 2 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. At the navy yard, New York. Will be placed out of service.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at the Naval Academy.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Arrived Oct. 2 at Nuevitas, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed Sept. 29 from Cavite for Colombo, Ceylon, en route Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Has gone to Pensacola, Fla., to assist in wrecking operations.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At Bay of Islands, New Foundland. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRARIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTITUTION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S., Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. Giles B. Barber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitter, temporarily in command. Sailed Sept. 30 from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S., Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines MacCassin and Adder.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btssn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PERRY, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Due at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20 from cruise.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. Returned to her dock at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, from her summer cruise on Sept. 28.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. LeRoy M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropavlovsk, and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Bedford, Mass.

## TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wah-neta, Norfolk, Va. The Hercules has left Norfolk for Pensacola to assist in wrecking operations.

## VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

## LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Hull, League Island; Isle de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isle de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Mariviles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Morris, Newport; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite; New Orleans, New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Severn, Annapolis; Solace, Mare Island; Talbot, Annapolis; Terror, League Island; Topka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeler, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yankee, Portsmouth, N.H.; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

S.O. 25, SEPT. 20, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Relates to telephone service for officers on inspection duty at private yards and establishments.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 28.—Capt. W. J. Barnett additional duty as member of joint board, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. W. R. Rush detached duty as inspector of equipment at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., and works of Lawley & Sons, South Boston, Mass., and wait orders to sea.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Oman detached U.S.R.S. Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Rhode Island as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. T. Magruder to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for instruction in compass office.

Lieuts. A. Bronson, Jr., and H. C. Cocke to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. A. R. Wentworth detached U.S.R.S. Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Louisiana, sailing Oct. 4, 1906.

Surg. S. G. Evans detached Louisiana and from treatment at the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., and granted sick leave for two months.

Gun. A. Seabell detached duty U.S. Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., etc.; to Rhode Island.

Gun. J. P. Swift detached duty U.S. Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; to Rhode Island.

Chief Carp. C. S. Taylor detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Connecticut.

War. Mach. J. McPhee discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted sick leave for two months.

War. Machs. R. Iversen, W. H. Johnson and T. J. Biggs to Connecticut.

Paymr. Clk. R. W. Bell appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board U.S.R.S. Richmond, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clk. T. S. Veitch appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board U.S.R.S. Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clk. G. A. White appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEPT. 29.—Capt. S. M. Ackley detached U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Vail, retired, to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty in Hydrographic Office.

Lieuts. W. S. Pye and R. S. Keyes to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Midshipman A. A. Baker detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home.

War. Mach. J. Quill detached Florida; to home, and granted leave for one month.

War. Mach. J. Bryce detached Arkansas; to Florida.

SEPT. 30.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 1.—Capt. U. R. Harris to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as captain of the yard.

Capt. H. McCrea to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. H. Everett detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., and wait orders.

Lieut. L. C. Palmer detached duty in Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. P. A. Lovering detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to command the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks when discharged treatment at U.S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., granted sick leave for six weeks.

Paymr. Clk. W. Craig appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy for duty on board U.S.R.S. Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

OCT. 2.—Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to the Columbia.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtzbaugh to the Georgia.

Lieut. O. W. Fowler orders of Sept. 8, 1906, modified; detached Nevada; to U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Midshipmen I. H. Mayfield, F. P. Holcomb, J. W. W. Cuming, G. C. Caskey and R. C. Needham to the Connecticut.

Med. Insp. W. R. Du Bois detached duty as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to command U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, sailing Oct. 20, 1906.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Holloway to the Nevada.

P.A. Surg. A. D. McLean detached Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio; to duty at Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Woodward to Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton to the Georgia.

Gun. H. J. Palmer detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Georgia.

Paymr. Clk. C. A. Holloway appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board the U.S.S. Yorktown.

OCT. 3.—Capt. A. Marix detached U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to resume duties as supervisor of the Naval Auxiliaries, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Moses detached duty as inspector of equipment and ordnance, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; to Georgia as navigator.

Lieut. W. K. Wortman detached Wolverine; to Tennessee.

Lieut. H. L. Briner to duty as inspector of equipment at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Midshipmen F. C. Starr, C. L. Wright, W. H. Lee and H. Campbell to Rhode Island.

Midshipmen F. Russell, G. E. Baker, H. T. Dyer, A. T. Beauregard and H. W. McCormack to Tennessee.

Midshipmen D. A. Scott, J. A. Monroe, H. S. Babbitt, B. Bruce and E. D. McWhorter to Washington.

Midshipman R. P. R. Neilson when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., granted sick leave of absence for six months.

Paymr. Clk. G. T. Southgate appointed a paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy, for duty in connection with the accounts of the apprentice seaman at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

OCT. 4.—Lieut. C. S. Freeman to the Connecticut.

Ensign B. Barnette detached Louisiana; to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Midshipman C. T. Osburn to the Rhode Island.

Midshipman W. P. Beehler to the Iowa.

Asst. Paymr. T. Wilson to Navy Pay Office, Washington, for special temporary duty.

First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 1, 1903.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Johns appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty in connection with settlement of accounts of Franklin, Norfolk.

Paymr. Clk. H. Dial appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty on board the Boston.

Paymr. Clk. H. E. Brown appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty with station ships, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 25.—Major Edward R. Lowndes to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for temporary duty with 5th Expeditionary Battalion.

SEPT. 26.—Capt. David D. Porter order of Sept. 26, 1906, to temporary duty with 5th Expeditionary Battalion revoked. Ordered to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for temporary duty with 4th Expeditionary Battalion.

SEPT. 27.—First Lieut. William E. Smith detached from 5th Expeditionary Battalion and avail himself of leave recently granted.

Capt. Percy F. Archer, A.Q.M., report to quartermaster, Marine Corps, for duty in his office.

SEPT. 28.—Major Edward R. Lowndes report commandant navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as officer detailed for temporary duty in command 5th Expeditionary Battalion.

OCT. 1.—First Lieut. William A. Howard granted three months' sick leave of absence from date of acceptance.

OCT. 2.—Major Laurence H. Moses detached from command marine barracks, Puget Sound Navy Yard, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Guam, L.I., via transport of Oct. 15, 1906, for duty in command of marine barracks, naval station, Guam, L.I.

OCT. 3.—First Lieut. Sidney W. Brewster order Sept. 14, 1906, to report for examination for promotion, revoked. Detached from Mare Island barracks and ordered to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Major Joseph H. Pendleton granted leave for forty-five days from Oct. 4, 1906. Expiration of leave report to commandant, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Lieut. David M. Randall detached from Franklin, and ordered to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEPT. 27.—Capt. C. C. Fengar detached from duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service and assigned to duty as supervisor of anchorages of the port of New York.

Capt. F. H. Newcomb detached from duty as supervisor of anchorages at the port of New York upon relief, and assigned to duty as inspector of life-saving stations.

SEPT. 28.—Capt. J. H. Brown, preparatory orders to command the Woodbury.

Capt. H. B. West preparatory order to duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service.

First Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs detached from the Guthrie and assigned to duty in charge of the Revenue Cutter Service exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

First Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor leave of absence on account of sickness extended from Sept. 16, and preparatory orders to Arcata.

Constr. J. Q. Walton, Chief Engr. Hermann Kotschmar, Jr., and 1st Asst. Engr. C. S. Root constituted a board to examine the papers of candidates for appointment as cadet engineer.

SEPT. 29.—Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn ordered to proceed to Bethlehem, Pa., and other points to inspect the steel forgings for No. 15, R.C.S.

Capt. C. H. McLellan retired from active service by direction of the President as of Sept. 30, 1906, on account of reaching the age of sixty-four years on that date.

OCT. 1.—Second Lieut. E. E. Mead granted twenty days' leave of absence to commence Oct. 5.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows leave extended fifteen days.

OCT. 2.—Second Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams granted twenty-three days' leave to commence Oct. 3.

During the great storm in the south a few days since, the revenue cutter Alert was sunk in Mobile River after being rammed by an unknown vessel during the hurricane. She was a propeller steamer of seventeen tons displacement, built in 1896 at Middletown, Conn. She was commanded by 1st Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, and carried four enlisted men and a pilot.

The revenue cutter Winona had a very narrow escape, and made some brave rescues. The Winona was at Scranton, Miss., when the storm broke and although she weathered the blow without serious damage, she had a hard time in doing so. The wind at times was so severe that, although the boat had out four anchors, she was compelled to maintain full speed ahead to hold her position. While the storm was at its height the wreck of a sloop drifted past, and although the Winona was having all she could do to save herself, Captain Hanks lowered the wreck of a small boat and after a hard struggle in the heavy seas managed to bring it to the Winona.

Nearly every aid to navigation between Mobile and Gulfport has been destroyed, and Round Island light is the only one on that part of the coast which now burns at night. The quarantine station on Ship Island was damaged to the extent of \$60,000, but no lives were lost. Captain Hanks reports that there are wrecked vessels all along the east end of Cat Island, on Ship Island, on Horn Island, on Petit Bois Island, and Dauphin Island. Grant's Island was so fiercely swept by the storm that it can hardly be seen, but the channel itself has not been changed.

When the Winona arrived off the Pascagoula lighthouse it was almost destroyed, nothing being left but the tower, which was swaying and threatening to collapse at any moment. It was soon seen that unless speedy relief was given the keeper, his wife, and two babies, who had sought refuge in the tower, they would be lost. Two men of the crew of the cutter by the name of Peterson, embarked in a small boat with other members of the crew, and after a desperate fight with the waves reached the base of the tower. The keeper threw them a line which he had carried up. One after the other the two Petersons climbed up the rope, which dangled from the house-top. The wind, catching them, hurled them against the building with such force as to bruise them badly, and they were several times almost compelled to lose their hold upon the rope. They finally reached the top and then they lowered to the men below the two babies, the keeper's wife, and finally the keeper himself. When all had been saved the two men slid down the rope and returned to the Winona.

According to the Evening Bulletin, of Honolulu, H.I., one of the men who came in from the wrecked Manchuria Aug. 23, says that the Manning has been practically a big joke in the matter of pulling the Pacific Mail steamer off the Waimana reef. While equipped with engines which are more powerful than almost any ship of her size on the Pacific coast and expected to do just this class of work in out of the way corners of the Pacific, where it is impossible to obtain material for wrecking, the supplies for towing on her were so limited that she has been forced to return to Honolulu with practically nothing accomplished. It is understood, say the man, that the Manning's officers have made requisitions for this towing material, but have been unable to get anything which was suitable.

Revenue cutters on the New England coast and around New York have been keeping a lookout for a kind of a phantom ship, called the Frolik. It is alleged that she had a cargo of Chinamen on board, which she wanted to smuggle into some port. At last accounts the alleged smuggler had not been discovered. There are some people of the opinion that the story about the yacht is a clever yarn.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fengar in charge. At New York. CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESENDEEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Capt. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3, 1906.

The summer leave of the members of the three upper classes expired at three o'clock Saturday afternoon. The midshipmen having arrived in large numbers on all trains reaching Annapolis that day were assigned to their rooms in Bancroft Hall. There were no drills, study hours or recitations until Monday morning. Examinations for conditioned midshipmen, who did not take a thoroughly satisfactory standing at the last annual examinations in the spring, have begun. The total number of midshipmen now in the Academy is 763, made up by classes as follows: First class, 126; second class, 218; third class, 212; fourth class, 207. The membership of the first class and consequently of the brigade is reduced by the graduation of the first section of that class on Sept. 12.

Capt. G. P. Colvocoresse, commandant of midshipmen, has returned from leave, relieving Comdr. T. B. Howard, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery, who has been acting in his place. Lieuts. W. R. King and P. L. Pinney have reported for duty.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, U.S.M.C., has left Annapolis with practically all of the remaining members of the Naval Academy marine guard which were left after the last draft for men and officers for service in Cuba. The detachment consisted of eighty enlisted men and seven commissioned officers. The officers are: 2d Lieuts. J. P. Wilcox, W. C. Powers, H. S. Green, B. Puryear, W. C. Wise and W. W. Buckley, besides Colonel Moses, who has been detached from the Academy and ordered to assume command of the fourth provisional battalion of marines for Cuba. Every effort was made to get the marines away as soon as possible in order to join the battalion forming at League Island Navy Yard, which was to sail on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn immediately.

The Navy football team is being rapidly brought into shape for the first game on Saturday next with the strong team from Dickinson College. The men for this early in the season are doing good work, and the tackling in particular is a source of great gratification to the coaches. Hibbard and Moulton, two plebes, are showing up as drop kickers. Candidates are coming in every day. Bernard and Jones, both substitute halves last winter, have joined, and are very welcome, as good tackles are needed. The crew has furnished two strong men in Ingram and Leighton. The former is stroke and captain for next year and is trying for fullback. Leighton played a tackle on Andover two years ago and will try for the same position on the Navy team.

Field Coach John Gates has introduced a novel use of the tackling dummy to train the line men, both on opening holes in offensive work and breaking up plays or tackling on the defense. It was put in use for the first time yesterday, and besides affording excellent practice, was a source of great amusement to a large gallery of midshipmen and others. The dummy is attached to a pulley which slides along a rod and can be made to travel at any degree of speed. The first and second teams were lined up perpendicularly to the course of travel of the dummy. Sometimes the dummy would start from behind the line and then the line men were ordered to open up holes for it to get through. Again the dummy would represent a back on the opposing team and the men on the line were told to prevent the dummy from piercing the line. The line was shifted in both instances so that the represented enemy would be directed at the different players on the line. Occasionally the linemen were instructed to let the dummy through so as to give the backs a chance to tackle and throw if possible. The practice was amusing in the highest degree, but it was also a very valuable means for instructing the players in certain elements of the game.

Claudius R. Hyatt, of Jonesville, Va., has been elected manager of the Naval Academy crew for next season. Richard Glendon, the coach, is now developing new material from the fourth class, and has two crews on the water every afternoon.

All but five midshipmen have now reported, and there is doubtless a good reason for this delay. They are Harry A. Badt, of Texas; T. H. Orear, Kentucky; Edmund Brandt, New Jersey; Arthur S. Carpenter, New Jersey, and Asahi Kitagaki, Japan. Midshipmen Badt and Orear are thought to have been delayed by the storm. Midshipmen Carpenter is known to have been delayed on account of sickness. Nothing has been heard from either Midshipmen Brandt or Kitagaki. The latter was granted sick leave, but it has expired. Those who have reported since Saturday are Midshipmen Andrew D. McNeill, of Texas; Kirwood H. Donovan, of Ohio, and John E. Meredith, of Alabama. Robert Gatewood, of Washington, D.C., and Philip McAfee, of Georgia, were admitted as midshipmen Monday, increasing the total membership of the class to two hundred and nine.

The new regulation giving gold stripes to the first, second and third classes on each sleeve has been put in operation. The third class has one stripe, the second two, and the first three. The plebes are stripeless, and have the best looking uniforms by it, for the class stripe is placed a few inches below the elbow and cuts the sleeve off at such an awkward place that the harmony of the uniform is destroyed.

On Sunday Manager C. B. Orrell, of the Annapolis Automobile Transit Company, received a telephone message from Richmond, Va., stating that four midshipmen had been in a railroad wreck and were delayed thereby from reaching Annapolis in time to report on Saturday. The message announced the train which they would take and requested Manager Orrell to have an automobile to meet them at Washington, so that they would be able to reach the Naval Academy in time to report early Monday morning. Mr. Orrell left Annapolis at 8 p.m. Sunday, and the midshipmen were brought here in the auto, and reached the Naval Academy in time to report for inspection.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 27, 1906.

One of the prettiest parties of the week was that given by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans on Saturday evening, the 22d, at their pleasant quarters. Only sufficient guests to make up three tables of bridge were asked, for small informal affairs have come to be very popular with Mare Island hostesses. At Saturday evening's party the prize winners were Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood and Constructor Evans. The guests were: Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Comdr. and Mrs. Underwood, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry and Midshipman Henry C. Gearing.

Saturday witnessed the departure of Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Walter E. Schaller, who have been making their home at the hospital here for the past five or six months. Dr. Schaller has been ordered to the Naval Medical School for a course of instruction, and Mrs. Schaller has accompanied him to Washington. The orders take Mrs. Schaller away from her former home, for she was a San Francisco girl, her marriage having taken place in that city a few months ago. There have been many changes at the hospital of late, three of the assistant surgeons being ordered to Washington.

The Ladies' Bridge Club of the yard met at the home of Mrs. Clarence A. Carr this week, when a most delightful afternoon was enjoyed. This little club was organized a few months ago for practice purposes, for bridge took a hold of the card players of the island long after it was in high favor with the people of the eastern coast. It has developed into more of pleasure than of practice, however, and the seven members have many a delightful afternoon, the hostess always inviting an eighth lady to make up the two tables. Another club organized recently which has been most successful is the musical club, of which Mrs. Richard M. Cutts was the promoter. Many of the ladies of the yard, particularly the younger ones, belong to it, and the meetings at the homes of the various members every Tuesday afternoon have done much towards bringing out musical talent. The reading club, organized some time ago by Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, is another one which is enjoying much popularity. Wednesday mornings are given over to the meetings, and yesterday the club met at the home

of Mrs. R. M. Cutts, sr. An interesting feature was the reading from a valuable old English book, which belonged to the library of the hostess' grandfather, the famous composer of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez, of the destroyer Perry, went to San Francisco on Saturday to remain over the week end. Others who spent the week end with friends in San Francisco were Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany and Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, both of the Marine Corps. Mrs. Charles P. Perkins was the hostess at an elaborate luncheon aboard the Pensacola at the San Francisco Naval Training Station last week, at which Mrs. Patrick Calhoun was the guest of honor. At each place was a dainty corsage bouquet of little Cecile Brunner roses. Besides the guest of honor there were present Mrs. A. W. Foster, Mrs. Alfred Hunter Voorhies, Mrs. Malcolm Henry, Mrs. Henry Glass, Mrs. W. W. Dixon, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Ynez Shorb White. Following the luncheon was a reception at which a number of guests from San Francisco and from the training station were present.

With the return of the flagship Chicago to San Francisco bay and the expectation that she will soon be joined by other vessels of the squadron, many of the ladies who have been following the movements of the ship during the summer are returning to this vicinity. Among them is Mrs. Arthur P. Niblack, who has been visiting at Bremerton and is now to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. P. Harrington, in San Francisco, for some time. Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Lieutenant Leahy, of the Boston, is also visiting her mother, Mrs. Harrington. Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, wife of Captain Bent, U.S.A., arrived here from Little Rock, Ark., a few weeks ago, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Cohen at her beautiful home, "Fernside," in Alameda. Mrs. Bent is a favorite in San Francisco and Alameda society, and is being extensively entertained. She is planning to rejoin Captain Bent in a couple of weeks. Mrs. J. J. Brice and her young daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brice, are spending a few days in San Francisco, having gone down from their home in Napa, where Captain Brice and his family have been spending the summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond entertained at a very pretty luncheon recently, at which the table decorations were ferns and smilax. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Dodd, of Berkeley; Miss Zakose, Lieut. Comdr. George R. Scoum, of the Marblehead, and Mrs. Scoum, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske and Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond. Comdr. and Mrs. Pond have also had as their guests lately Mr. and Mrs. Crane, of Philadelphia. The former is the architect for the transport docks and new buildings in San Francisco, and came to the coast with General Humphrey on business connected with this work.

Lieut. Edwin C. Long has returned to San Francisco from American Lake. His marriage to Miss Georgene Shepard, who has been visiting in Southern California, but who has just returned to her home in San Francisco, is to take place in the near future. Major and Mrs. Gaston, who have been spending some time in San Francisco, expect to leave the first of the week for Fort Clark, Texas, where the former goes to rejoin his regiment. Major Parker W. West, who is on his way to join his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., is expected to stop over for a few days in San Francisco en route. Major and Mrs. Krauthoff, who have been spending the past few months in Blythedale, have taken apartments at the "Knickerbocker" in San Francisco for the winter.

Miss Edna Montgomery, of San Francisco, who is to be married to Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, U.S.A., on Oct. 30, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in that city last week by the Misses Tillman, at which the engagement of one of the hostesses, Miss Josephine Tillman, to Mr. J. Maitland was formally announced. The luncheon was a decidedly unique affair, all the guests appearing in fancy dress. The table was beautifully decorated in yellow blossoms and yellow shaded candelabra out of compliment to the Cavalry, to which Lieutenant Sturges belongs. The guests were: Miss Montgomery, Miss Gertrude Mills, Miss Alice Poorman, Mrs. Linda Bryan, Mrs. William P. Buckingham, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. George Englehard, Miss Alice Butler and one or two others. A score of guests were asked in for an informal tea during the afternoon.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1906.

Boston is favored with the presence of the U.S. Marine band, now playing at the annual food fair in Mechanics' Building. One of the events of the coming week will be "Naval Night," when the officers on duty at the navy yard, the band and other officials, are to be guests of the management. A portrait of Paul Jones will be shown by Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., which is to present one like it to Memorial Continental Hall in Washington. It is the work of Walter Gilman Page, of the Sons of the Revolution Society.

Boston's picturesque military organization, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, is celebrating its 269th fall field day at Atlantic City and returns to-morrow; 250 members went along, and they are quartered at the Marlborough-Blenheim, where a banquet was served last night. Capt. George H. Innis, past department commander, G.A.R., is at the head of the company this year.

Capt. Uriah Rose Harris, U.S.N., head of the equipment department at the navy yard, is about to relinquish his duties and will be succeeded by Capt. William Alexander Marshall, U.S.N., now in charge of the second lighthouse district. Captain Harris entered the Navy '05, and is an Annapolis graduate, appointed from Indiana. His successor hails from Pennsylvania, and has been lighthouse inspector since September, 1905. He entered the Service '07. Captain Marshall will be succeeded by Comdr. Edward Everett Wright, late of the prisonship Southery at Portsmouth, where he has been since May last. He is from Tennessee, has served at the Boston Navy Yard before, and is widely known here.

A recent visitor to the State executive department was Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., of Madison Barracks, N.Y., who stopped over on his way "down East" for a holiday. He is a native of Massachusetts, and has a record to be proud of.

When the 9th Infantry, M.V.M., goes to Springfield, Mass., Oct. 12, the command will be entertained by the 2d Infantry Regiment, which performed duty at the front in '98.

M. H. B.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1906.

The social event of the past week was the dramatic and musical entertainment, given by the West Point section, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, on Friday evening, Sept. 28, in Memorial Hall. The local was supplemented by professional talent, and the result was an entertainment possessing the charm of novelty in addition to other attractive features. Mr. John Huntington Safford, Mrs. Harry Sloane Hicks and Miss Lila L. Haskell generously contributed their dramatic and musical talents respectively in aid of the worthy cause which appeals to all who have the welfare of the Army at heart. Mr. La Meslé and Miss Gertrude Jones, of the post, kindly consented to fill the breach made by the absence of Miss Brechemin and, accompanied by Miss Elsie Gordon, gave a number of delightful vocal selections.

The principal scene from Richard Harding Davis's pathetic story, "Her First Appearance," was given under the title "The Littlest One," with Mr. Safford in the role of "Van Bibber," Captain McGrew as "Caruthers," and Captain Bottoms as the butler. Little Frances Franklin acted the part of "The Littlest One" to perfection. Miss Lila Haskell's varied repertoire was received with enthusiastic applause. The efforts of Mr. La Meslé and Miss Jones in the recital of songs were received with appreciative recognition. The comedian, "A Happy Pair," with Mr. Safford and Mrs. Hicks, kept the audience in good humor until the curtain was rung down. The scenic effects were very fine; the musical accompaniment by the band especially worthy of notice.

After the entertainment the audience adjourned to the offi-

cers' mess, where an informal reception was held, Friday evening having been "Ladies' Night."

The opening of the football season in the Tufts game on Saturday, in which the Army team won by 12 to 0, was marked by an attendance estimated at 1,500. This first contest, under the new rules, says the official account of the game, "probably convinced all doubters that the game must be more open, more diversified, and therefore more interesting than that of last year. Straight-line plunges cannot gain ten yards consistently in three downs if the elevens are of anywhere near equal strength. Widely sweeping flank attacks, long and short punts, well-executed trick plays, a forward pass now and then, and occasionally a mass play in the line when the defense becomes scattered and weak, will keep up the interest of the spectators to the very end of well-played games this season. Mere weight and muscle will not win battles on the gridiron under the new rules."

The West Point lineup was: Garey, E. B. (Simpson, Castle), left end; Erwin (Pullem), left tackle; Jenkins, left guard; Philoon, center; Christy, right guard; Sultan, right tackle; Weeks (Johnson, T. J.), right end; Johnson, R. C. (Hanlon), left halfback; Beavers (Moose), right halfback; Hill, R. C. (Hannan), left fullback; Smith, R. D. (Greble, Arnold), fullback.

Umpire, Dr. McCrackin; referee, Dr. Carl Williams; linesman, Lieutenant Ennis; timekeeper, Mr. Turner; time of halves fifteen minutes.

Beavers kicked off for West Point at 3:07 p.m., and during the first half did most of the work of advancing the ball for West Point, Hill and Smith also taking a turn at carrying it forward. The ball was advanced for West Point through Tuft's line, around the ends, and by exchange of kicks, until Beavers finally carried it around the right flank nine yards, for a touchdown, and kicked goal. After a further exchange of plays Tufts kicked off from their 25-yard line, Hill caught the ball on West Point's 35-yard line, and ran back sixty yards for a second touchdown. Johnson kicked the goal, making West Point's score 12-0, the final score as no points were made by either side in the second half. Beavers made another touchdown at the end of the first half, but the officials decided that it did not count, owing to an error in keeping time, the half having really ended before it was made.

Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Clous left the post on Monday, after a fortnight's visit as guests at the hotel. Major and Mrs. George H. Sands, Mrs. George W. Goethals, and Mrs. Iris C. Welborn have been among other visitors at the post. Mrs. Peter S. Michie and Miss Michie, of Washington, have received a hearty welcome from their many old friends at the Point. They are spending a few days here, en route to Washington, as guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith. Mrs. Slade is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, at Pine Terrace, Highland Falls. Mrs. Clifton Comly is a guest at the hotel.

Major M. M. Patrick, C.E., left under orders for Cuban duty by the transport Sumner, which sailed on Tuesday. Capt. Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav., and Capt. Halsey E. Gates, 5th Inf., have joined their regiments en route for Cuba. The 5th Infantry passed West Point via West Shore road on Monday.

## MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 25, 1906.

It is not the Moros this time that are trying men's souls, but the Pulajanes, who have gone on the war path, as we used to say of the old-time Indians in Texas and the West. The Pulajanes seem to be on the war path in the Island of Leyte and slightly in Samar. But Major General Wood is acting promptly where there is need. General Wood and Gov. Gen. H. C. Ide made a voyage to the scene of the present trouble, and it was on the telegraphic orders of General Wood that the 2d Battalion of the 16th Infantry, Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, commanding, and the 1st Battalion, of the 13th Infantry, Capt. William M. Fassett, commanding, all from Fort William McKinley, with two Colt automatic guns, rifles with which to arm two companies of Scouts, and the necessary staff officers, tentage, supplies, etc., were despatched on few hours' notice on the transport Kilpatrick for Tacloban, Leyte. There they will disembark for the provinces, and it is hoped to put an end to all future trouble with the Pulajanes.

The last ladies' night, Wednesday, at the Army and Navy Club, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., and Mrs. Rethers gave the largest dinner of any of the entertainers. Their guests were: Mrs. John F. Weston, Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, Col. and Mrs. Hull, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Ahern, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. King and Captain Nicklin, 9th Inf. A splendid menu was served and music filled the air.

Mrs. Hamilton gave a bridge luncheon on Monday last, attended by all the "regulars" of the bridge clubs of Manila and many from Fort McKinley. On Monday morning last the Bridge Club met at Corbin Hall, Fort William McKinley, many going from the city to play, among them Mrs. Rethers, Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Guilfoyle, who took first prize for good playing.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M. Dept., was host of nine at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday, his guests being Mrs. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Meadow, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitson, Dr. Owen, Miss Robertson and Major John Cotter, 9th Inf. Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, U.S. Navy, had seven friends at his table. Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., had four with them. Commander Gillmore and Capt. and Mrs. Jolly come over from Cavite to meet their friends here. Lieut. D. Elliott, 8th Cav., entertained seven on that evening, and Lieut. E. S. Sayer had the same number at his board. Major Daniel E. McCarthy is secretary of the Army and Navy Club of Manila now. Our Medical Department was represented at the club on this night by Lieut. J. L. Shepard, on duty here at the 1st Reserve Hospital, who had five guests. After dinner is over the guests enjoy sitting in the star-lit court to meet and make friends talk and listen to the concert by the band. On many of the recent ladies' nights the regular club band of eight pieces has been supplemented by the band of the 9th Infantry. Many large, comfortable sea-grass chairs have been added to the stock already on hand, so everyone can take his ease.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., from Camp Stotsenburg, spent two days this week in Manila at the DeMolion. Asst. Paymr. John M. Hancock, U.S. Navy, who is stationed at Olongapo, was here for a few days this week.

Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, who was a Miss Mary Williams, of Georgetown, D.C., now the wife of the Executive Secretary of the Municipal Government, gave a beautifully appointed tea and reception on last Monday in honor of Mrs. Leonard Wood, at her residence, No. 400 Calle Real, Malate. Many guests from Fort McKinley and most of the resident Military, with prominent civilian society people, were present to make the afternoon a notable one in the social annals of this capital city.

Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., and Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., are back from a leave spent in Japan and China, and report a very pleasant trip. Lieut. Col. John R. Williams, Art. Corps, who is spending a leave in traveling through Japan, will join the Sherman at a port of call on the Japanese shore for the U.S.

The transport Meade has returned from Olongapo, after being docked in the George Dewey, and is lying at anchor in the breakwater, being made ready for its long journey through the Suez. The drydock is already proving of great value in this part of the world, saving our boats from being sent, as formerly, to Hong Kong.

Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., who is in immediate charge of troops in Leyte, has divided his forces in two divisions, the Eastern and Western; Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., commanding the Eastern forces, and Capt. William R. Dashiel, 24th Inf., in charge of the Western coast. Our troops, of the 16th and 13th Infantry, that went from here are to assist the regiments in their campaign against the Pulajanes. Capt.

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Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., who has rendered such valuable services at Fort William McKinley as battalion adjutant, has been assigned to duty in the Military Secretary's office at Fort Santiago, Manila. He had several years of duty at the court of St. Petersburg, Russia. Major Hugh J. Gallagher, acting chief commissary of the division during the absence of Col. Abiel L. Smith in Japan, has just returned from a business trip to Leyte. Coming in on yesterday on the Rodriguez, Major Gallagher went to Tacloban to establish supply depots for the troops in the field in Leyte. Major David Sheridan Stanley, who has been chief quartermaster of the Department of Mindanao, with headquarters at Zamboanga, has arrived in Manila and been announced as depot quartermaster at this place. He is stopping with Captain Baker at present. Major George McK. Williamson goes to Zamboanga as chief quartermaster in Major Stanley's place. Major Charles G. Starr, Military Secretary's office, expects to take his departure from these islands on Sept. 1, just exactly two years to the day since his arrival.

In conforming to the recent rulings of our Secretary of War, a new board has been named, consisting of Col. John A. Hull, Judge Advocate on the Division Staff; Col. Alexander O. Brodie, Military Secretary at Iloilo, and Major Hugh J. Gallagher, to consider new evidence which has been found regarding church losses during the war with Spain and the Philippines insurrection.

On opening the bids for oil, in reply to the advertisement of the chief quartermaster of the division for three hundred and fifteen thousand gallons for this year, there was only one reply received, that of the Standard Oil Company. They will furnish oil at twenty-five cents per gallon, free entry, or thirty-three centavos, duty paid. It costs three cents more to be delivered at Iloilo and Cebu.

Capt. Fredrik L. Kaudsen, 8th Inf., has taken his departure for the homeland. Commander Helm, who has lately been assigned to duty on the Baltimore, has been acting as director of the Bureau of Navigation at Manila. Mrs. Atkins, wife of Capt. Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf., whose station is at Fort William McKinley, is absent just now on a trip through Japan. Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 9th Inf., is enjoying a month's leave in Japan and China.

A long-felt want is about to be supplied that will be of great advantage to the society of Manila and Fort William McKinley. Direct communication between the two places is to be established by means of a motor bus, to be run at stated hours from the Plaza in front of Clarke's to the reservation. This much-needed enterprise is the work of an English gentleman, Mr. G. A. Shott.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 1, 1906.

The marriage of Miss Edna McDonald, of Valentine, Nebr., and Lieut. Henry A. Wiegenstein, 25th Inf., will take place at Valentine, Oct. 17. Lieutenant Wiegenstein is well known here and in the city, having attended the Infantry and Cavalry School two years ago. Mrs. George S. Young left Sunday night for a several weeks' visit in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. C. D. Cochran and nephew, Laurence Smith, of Muskogee, will arrive Saturday for a brief stay with friends here. Lieut. Emil Engel, 9th Cav., will go to Fort Riley to attend the School of Equitation. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. C. C. Smith, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, of Third avenue, will go to Fort Riley this week to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met Monday with Mrs. Cowan. Among the box parties given at the opening of the St. Joseph Horse Show, Tuesday evening, was that of Mrs. G. G. Parry, whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Thomas and Major and Mrs. George S. Young. Miss Ann Ryan is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. Rubottom. Among the guests entertained at a very delightful dinner given Wednesday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster were Capt. and Mrs. Musgrave and Miss Jamison, of Baltimore, Md. Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummings, who was traveling over land with the 18th Infantry from Fort Riley to this place, arrived here Thursday night, and in answer to a telegram left at once for Washington, D.C. Major R. W. McClaughry left Wednesday evening for Chicago, Ill.

Among the out-of-town guests who were entertained Thursday at a very charming card party given in the city by Mrs. J. N. Joerger for her daughters, Mrs. Furter, of Lincoln, Nebr., and Mrs. Robert Berry, of Denver, Colo., were Mrs. Willis Uline, of Manila; Mrs. C. C. Smith, of Jefferson Barracks; Mrs. Lindsey, of Angel Island, Cal.; Mrs. Charles Lowndes, of Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. Ralph Leavitt, of Fort Lincoln, S.D.; Mrs. R. J. West, of this post; Mrs. Milo C. Corey, of Fort Logan H. Roots, and Mrs. Rudolph Smyser, of Boston. When you see this list of visiting ladies who belong to the Army and Navy it is not surprising that Leavenworth is called the "mother-in-law of the Army," as this is only a small number of Leavenworth's fair women who have married into the service.

Lieut. Olney Place, who has been the guest for a fortnight of friends here and in the city, will leave this week for Fort Keogh, Mont., to join his regiment. Mrs. and Miss Ernestine Noa, mother and sister of the late Naval Cadet Lovemore, Noa, U.S. Navy, who have been spending the past summer in Colorado, were the guests for several days this week of Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl at the Clark house, on 5th Broadwater, en route to their home in Chattanooga, Tenn. Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, of this post, is staying at the Westmoreland in Washington for a short time. Capt. R. R. Raymond, C.E., arrived Monday from San Girt, N.J.

Mr. J. S. Berger, manager, and the directors of the Business Men's Exposition, to be held in Kansas City, Kan., during the

week of Oct. 15, were visitors here Sunday, making final arrangements for the coming of the troops of Cavalry from this post to take part in the carnival. Troop G, 9th Cav., and a detachment of the 29th Battery, Field Art., will take part.

Capt. James Bonayne, 28th Inf., who has been ill for several days at the hospital, is very much improved and able to be on duty. Lieut. J. E. Ware, 14th Inf., is also out of the hospital after several weeks. Mrs. Fred W. Sharp, wife of Lieutenant Sharp, of the 3d Missouri Regiment, Kansas City, Mo., is visiting friends here and in the city. Mrs. Case was the guest Thursday of Mrs. Alexander Caldwell at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. C. E. Ecker, 9th Inf., brother of Mrs. James E. Normoyle, has arrived from Manila, and will be the guest for some time of Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle.

Capt. D. B. Case and family will leave in a short time for Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. Case and Miss Bettine Case came here in May from Manila. Mrs. Case is a niece of Mrs. Caldwell, of Leavenworth. Mrs. Anna Dodsworth and Miss Lottie Dodsworth, mother and sister of Mrs. Henry G. Stahl, will leave the last of October for California, to remain during the winter. Lieut. James J. Loving, C.E., arrived Thursday. He was graduated from West Point in June. Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., will act as assistant instructor in the department of languages at the Service school. Colonel Hall and family are moving into their new quarters, formerly occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Bell. Lieutenant McCabe is the guest of friends en route from Fort Riley to his station in Wyoming.

Col. Charles B. Hall, who was returning from Chicago Monday on the Burlington, escaped what might have been a serious accident when four coaches were thrown from the track at East Leavenworth, Mo. Two of the new officers' quarters on Meade avenue have been finished and are ready for occupancy. The first residence near Grant avenue is to be occupied by Captain Ryan, Lieutenant Brugere, of the French Army, and Lieutenant Merry on one side, and Captain Wells and family on the other. In the second house Capt. and Mrs. Stuart will reside, while Capt. and Mrs. Stodder will live on the west side.

The commanding officer is in receipt of a communication from five ministers of the city protesting against prize fighting on the military reservation, and congratulating him on the manner in which he prevented a fight from being held here last Sunday.

Mrs. R. R. Raymond, of 21 Sumner place, entertained delightfully yesterday with a luncheon, in compliment to her mother, Mrs. King, of Detroit, Mich. The guests included Mrs. Peter E. Traub, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. J. C. Raymond, Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Normoyle, Miss Beech and Mrs. Jewett. The wives of the student officers have organized a five hundred card club, to meet on alternate Wednesdays. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Cowan's last Wednesday, and the hostess for this week will be Mrs. Fuqua. The ladies' bridge tournament was begun on Thursday. The hostess was Mrs. Hickox. The Monday Bridge Club will meet this week with Mrs. Fisher.

Mrs. Morrison, wife of Major Morrison, and her mother, Mrs. McCreary, arrived here from Washington Sunday. The late Chaplain McCreary and Mrs. McCreary and family resided at the garrison many years ago, and have many friends in Leavenworth. Chaplain McCreary was chaplain at Lansing, at the State Penitentiary, for a number of years previous to his appointment in the Army. Gen. J. M. Sanno and daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, and baby, arrived Friday from their summer's outing at Frankfort, Mich. Mrs. W. H. Gordon and little daughter, Ellen, have returned from stay of several weeks at Green Lake, Wis. Mrs. Jewett, who has been spending the summer in Philadelphia, Pa., has returned, and will remain during the winter the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Murray. Mrs. Daniel McCarty, who was here for several years, will sail from Seattle on Nov. 27 for Manila. She will be met at Yokohama, Japan, by Major McCarty, and with him will make a tour of Japan before going to the Islands. Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Baker went to Atchison Friday, where they joined Lieutenant Baker and Dillingham, of the 18th, who are marching after the maneuvers. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stouch, formerly of the 3d Infantry, were guests here Sunday.

All the students of the Staff College whose regiments are under orders for Cuba will join them at once.

The 11th and 16th Batteries of Field Artillery, in command of Capt. John P. Haines, and the 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., in command of Major John C. Gresham, arrived here Saturday afternoon from Fort Riley. There are ten officers and 234 enlisted men in the squadron of Cavalry. The officers of the 9th, while in camp at Lawrence, Kan., were entertained by Gen. W. S. Metcalf, former colonel of the 20th Kansas Volunteers.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 30, 1906.

At noon to-day, according to orders, Fort Riley's camp of instruction will cease to exist. Yesterday the Fort Riley troops and batteries which make a 250 mile march before going into the post, started, the 5th Horse Battalion and the 2d and 13th Cavalry squadrons leaving camp shortly after the noon hour. The 2d Cavalry squadron will be in camp at Hanover, Kas., for three days the latter part of this week while a fair is in progress. Exhibition drills and sham battles are on the program for that period. The 11th Cavalry, under orders for Cuba, also left yesterday, going by rail to Fort Des Moines, where it packs up for an early start for Newport News. When the news became known in the camp of the 11th Cavalry, there was great rejoicing, for the command had been figuring on a 400 mile march back to its station.

The battalion of the 30th Infantry leaves to-morrow and the Signal Corps company also, both going by rail. Two companies of the 30th go to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and one company to Fort Reno, I.T. The Signal Corps company returns to its station at Fort Leavenworth.

General Wint and his aides, with Lieut. Colonel Sharpe, chief of staff, and headquarters clerks leave at noon in a special car for Omaha, Neb. Two troops of the 9th Cavalry squadron, stationed at Fort Riley, will stay in camp to attend to the packing and shipping of public property. The other two troops have returned to the post for duty as guards in the absence of the other organizations which are on the march.

The Oklahoma troops that arrived a week ago return to their homes this afternoon.

The following named officers on duty at headquarters of the provisional brigade have been ordered relieved from duty here as follows: 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav., on Sept. 26; Capt. John Conklin, A.C., Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf., S. C. Vestal, A.C., H. W. Butner, A.C., John D. Long, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Charles L. Willard, 29th Inf., Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. J. H. Barnard, 5th Cav., John Cocke, 11th Cav., all on Sept. 29; Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf., all on Sept. 30. Lieutenant McCabe left on Sept. 26 for Fort Meade, S.D. Captain Heintzelman leaves to-day for Washington, D.C., to avail himself of a month's leave before joining his troop at Fort Meade.

Mrs. Sharpe, who has been stopping the past few weeks in Junction City while Colonel Sharpe has been on duty as chief of staff at brigade headquarters, will accompany him to-morrow to Omaha. Upon completion of his duties there they will return to his station at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

The report of Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Sub. Dept., who has been chief commissary of the camp, has been rendered. It gives some interesting figures. The report covers the period from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30. During that period 24,488 rations were issued to the troops in the post and 252,102 to those in the camp. Of the latter number 41,218 rations were to the National Guard organizations at a cost of \$7,288.08. In August 23,282 pounds of ice were issued to the garrison and 251,208 pounds to the organizations in camp. The ice issued the camp cost five cents a pound, while that issued the post thirty-five cents a hundred. The increased cost of the issue in camp was due to the fact that it had to be shipped in from outside points. Captain Edwards praises very highly the work of Post Commissary Sergeants Lear, Collins, Grum

and Steiner, all of whom were on duty in connection with the camp.

The post commandant, Colonel Godfrey, 9th Cav., is preparing estimates for the construction of an electric light plant. There is also talk of installing an ice plant. The plans and specifications for the new riding hall that is to be erected in the Cavalry post for use by officers in the School of Equitation, are being prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General, and will be received here shortly, when bids will be advertised for and construction commenced.

Troops of the 11th Cavalry were hurried out on the reservation on Sunday morning to fight a prairie fire. It was extinguished after some hard and warm work.

Capt. S. C. Vestal, A.C., leaves to-day for the East on a month's leave, after which he joins at Fort Monroe, Va. Mesdames Bessell and Dillingham, whose husbands are lieutenants in the 18th Infantry, and who have been living in Carr Hall while their husbands were on duty in the maneuver camp, have returned to Fort Leavenworth. Major Johnson, of the Medical Department, has been acting as chief surgeon of the provisional brigade since the departure of Colonel Hoff for Omaha.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, of the Artillery Corps, assigned to the command of the Artillery subpost, will arrive to-morrow from Washington, D.C. Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., who has been confined to the hospital by illness, is now in quarters in the post and will soon be fit for duty again. Contract Surg. John D. Milliken, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, leaves this week for his station.

Miss Adams gave a bridal luncheon on Sept. 15 for Miss Sellman, who is shortly to be married to 2d Lieut. L. H. McKinley, A.C., on duty at this post with the 2d Field Battery. The table was decorated in white and the effect was very charming. Miss Adams' guests were the Misses Sellman, Blunt, Clark, Banister, Dimmick, Morgan and Boynton.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Smith entertained with a high five party at which prizes were given. Mrs. C. C. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Sellman, 20th Inf., a student officer at the school at Fort Leavenworth, is the guest at this post of Mrs. Smith.

The 29th Field Battery, commanded by 2d Lieut. James S. Dusenberry, A.C., left the camp on Tuesday morning, en route by marching to its station at Fort Leavenworth.

The erection of a stable for the School of Equitation will begin as soon as the plans and specification have been received from the Quartermaster General's Office, and the bids have been let. The middle stable of the three old ones in the Cavalry post will be torn down to make way for the new one which will be built on the lines of the new Artillery stables, with the exception of the room arrangements in front. There will be four rooms down stairs, two on a side, and three dormitories upstairs. The rooms down stairs will be used by officers for the hanging of clothing, for the officer in charge, for the non-commissioned officer on duty and for attendants. The dormitories upstairs will be the living rooms for the detachment of three non-commissioned officers and twenty-four privates who will constitute a permanent detachment. These men will be transferred from the organizations on duty at this post. The stable will have accommodations for 134 horses. The remaining two old stables are to be practically rebuilt and will also be for the use of the school which has about 200 head of horses to be cared for.

Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Pillow gave a towel shower on Wednesday morning for Miss Sellman. The young ladies of the garrison were invited in for a hemming bee, which proved a jolly one. Major George S. Deshon, Med. Dept., left on Friday for his station at Fort Des Moines, Ia. Major Deshon has been on duty as medical inspector of the camp of instruction.

Congressman Calderhead, of this district, accompanied by Mr. B. Rockwell, of Junction City, and Colonel Godfrey, post commandant, was a visitor at brigade headquarters on Tuesday morning. Congressman Calderhead was also a visitor in the post, ascertaining its needs for the coming year. Capt. George S. Cameron, 4th Cav., and family are booked to arrive in the post this week from the Philippines. Captain Cameron comes to take charge of the Farriers' and Horseshoers' School.

The remains of twenty-nine members of the 7th Cavalry who fell at the Wounded Knee fight at Pine Ridge Agency, S.D., on Dec. 29, 1900, were exhumed from the agency graveyard and sent to this post for final interment last week. The remains rest in a circle around the cemetery flag staff. It was from here that the 7th left for Pine Ridge, and it is here that a monument, erected with funds raised in the regiment, honors those who fell in that bloody fight.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1906.

Miss Frances Borden and Mrs. Nelson, niece and mother of Mrs. William E. Gillmore, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore, having come from Fort Logan, Colo., on Sept. 23. Mrs. Archibald A. Cabaniss, wife of Captain Cabaniss, 24th Inf., returned from Minneapolis on Sept. 25, where she has been visiting her relatives. Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., is visiting Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf. Captain Smith commanded Co. H, of the 4th, which marched from Camp Benjamin Harrison.

Companies H and G arrived at Columbus Sept. 26. They camped just outside of the city limits, near the site of the old Confederate prison camp, Camp Chase. The two companies left for Fort Thomas Thursday, the 27th. On account of an injured hand, received on the march, Captain Smith remained at the post to have it treated.

Miss Margaret Glenn, the eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., left for Boston Sept. 26, where she will study vocal and instrumental music, in which she is very talented. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., commander of the recruiting station at Fort Jefferson, Mo., and Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., commandant at Fort Slocum, N.Y., are visiting Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., for the purpose of discussing a uniform method of recruiting men into the Service.

Since the orders of sending troops to Cuba have been heard in town the recruiting officers have become busier. The enlisted men at the barracks are disappointed that they are not to go.

Lieut. William E. Gillmore left Sept. 29 with a detachment to recruit for Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Lieut. William W. McCammond left the day before with a detachment for Fort DuPont, Del. Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived Sept. 27 to pay a short visit to her aunt, Mrs. William E. Gillmore. She left Monday evening for Washington, D.C.

#### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 2, 1906.

Mrs. John B. Kerr, who has been for some time in St. Louis, Mo., joined the colonel at Fort Oglethorpe on Saturday. Miss Kitty Bland departed for her home in Reading, Pa., today, after a pleasant visit of some months, spent with Capt. and Mrs. Hugh D. Berkeley. Mrs. Payne has returned to spend the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Anderson. The summer was enjoyed by Mrs. Payne at the seashore. Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, who has been with the 12th for some years and served with the regiment in the Philippines, has been notified of his promotion to the colonelcy of the 15th Cavalry, and will leave in a few days for Newport News, Va., en route for Cuba. The best wishes of the 12th go with the colonel to his new station.

Companies F and G, U.S. Engineer Corps, under command of Capt. Earl I. Brown and Lieutenants Hannum, Adams, Schley and Moore, which had been engaged in target practice at Catona Springs, Ga., for the past three weeks, entrained at Fort Oglethorpe on the evening of Sept. 28 for Washington, D.C. Capt. Kent Nelson, Med. Dept., stationed at Fort McHenry, also accompanied the Engineers. Troops C and D, 12th Cav., under command of Capt. James Hornbrook, while en route to the fair at Nashville, Tenn., via the Cumberland Mountains, were recalled and returned to the post on the

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morning of Sept. 30. The Government had need of the pack train which accompanied the troops.

John L. Ryan, post commissary sergeant, leaves to-day for Havana, Cuba, where he has been assigned to the commissary department.

Lieut. and Mrs. Warren T. Hannum will remain in Chattanooga for some weeks longer as Lieutenant Hannum has been left in charge of some engineering work to be constructed in Chickamauga Park. They are the guests of Major and Mrs. H. C. Newcomer. Lieut. George W. Biegler has been appointed adjutant of the 3d Squadron, 12th Cav. The former adjutant of the 3d is at present attending the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Miss Webb Trumbo was the hostess of charming birthday dinner Friday evening. Mrs. Kent Nelson spent a few days at the post during the week, the guest of Chaplain and Miss O'Keefe. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained Dr. and Mrs. Wall at dinner during the week. The Misses Rubsch and Jacobs, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Biegler, returned to their homes in Terre Haute, Ind., during the week.

Troop A, under command of Lieut. Harry Cootes, departed on the morning of Sept. 30 for Rome, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and other places where it is booked to do exhibition drills. About seventy-two recruits, in charge of Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf., arrived Saturday from Fort Slocum.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has accepted a position in the Post office Department in San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. L. M. Adams left Catoosa Springs on the 28th to join her husband, Lieutenant Adams, C.E., in Washington, D.C. Mrs. J. A. Degen, who has been absent some months in the East, returns to Fort Oglethorpe to-day.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 30, 1906.

Co. H, 26th Inf., which has been located at Fort Brown since the recent trouble arrived in San Antonio Sept. 25, under command of Capt. John F. Preston. Capt. R. A. Connolly, 26th Inf., has returned from his leave.

The first hop of the season took place Friday night; brilliant affair well attended both by the post and town people. Mrs. Bert Rich returned Wednesday from Malden, Mass., where she has been spending the summer. Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Felts entertained at dinner, Thursday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson and son returned this week from California, where they have been spending the summer with her parents. Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston left Monday for New Orleans, where they will take a steamer for New York, and from there go to his home in Baltimore, Md. Capt. J. C. Nicholls and wife were guests at the garrison en route to Mexico. Capt. G. H. Knox, who has been absent for four months, has returned to join his regiment, the 26th Infantry. Major O. A. Bennett, Art. Corps, arrived Friday from Vancouver Barracks accompanied by his wife, Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav., is here on leave. Capt. William J. L. Lytle, Med. Dept., has gone to Fort McIntosh.

Lieut. W. M. Craigie, 1st Cav., entertained Friday night with a most delightful dinner. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, the Misses Burbank, and Cunningham, Lieutenants Hanford, Bryson and Prosser. Major and Mrs. Finley entertained informally at dinner Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming. Capt. and Mrs. Fleming entertained at dinner last Wednesday, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Lieutenant Prosser and Burgin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alden Max Graham, 1st Cav., have returned to their station at Fort Clark after spending a few days with her parents. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey and his aide, Lieutenant Bankhead, have returned from their inspecting tour. Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf., left for his home in Kentucky, where he will spend a month.

The friends of Major H. S. Wallace regretted to hear of the death of his father, which occurred in Washington, D.C., Sept. 16. Capt. S. B. Boote has returned from Wilmington, Del. He was called there by the death of his mother. Lieut. G. S. Gillis, Lieut. Charles H. Rich and Lieut. E. F. Farmer have returned from Fort Brown. Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., accompanied by his wife, has left for a visit to his parents in Maine.

### BORN.

BREWSTER.—At Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1906, a son, to Mrs. Alden F. Brewster, wife of Lieut. A. F. Brewster, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

DYER.—To Mrs. George P. Dyer, wife of Paymaster Dyer, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth, at her home, Kittery, Me.

FENTON.—At Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 27, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Pay Dept., U.S.A. Mrs. Fenton is the daughter of Gen. William B. Rochester, U.S.A., retired.

GARTON.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1906, to Surg. W. M. Garton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Garton, a son.

HANNAH.—In Honolulu, H.I., Sept. 17, 1906, at Maternity Home, to the wife of Lieut. J. G. Hannah, 10th U.S. Inf., a son.

KARNS.—At Annapolis, Md., Oct. 2, 1906, a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, to the wife of Lieut. Franklin D. Karns, U.S.N.

MASON.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1906, a daughter, Mary Eula, to the wife of Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

PHELAN.—At Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Sept. 14, 1906, a son, to the wife of Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., formerly captain, U.S.V.

TODD.—To the wife of Lieut. David W. Todd, U.S.N., on Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1906, a son.

### MARRIED.

BUCK—WHEELER.—At Wheeler, Ala., Oct. 2, 1906, Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, daughter of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and sister of Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. Gordon Buck.

COBB—POSTLETHWAITE.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 3,

7th Regiment, 883; Queen's Westminster Volunteers, 799. The best individual score at 500 yards was made by Capt. B. B. McAlpin, of the 7th, who made a total of seventy-three out of a possible seventy-five, and made thirteen bullseyes out of fifteen shots. Sheppard, of the English team, with seventy-two points, made second best score at this range.

At 600 yards Short, of the 7th, with seventy-two had the best record, the high man on the English team being Fulton, with seventy-one points. The best aggregate score of the day's shooting was 143 points of a possible 150, made by Beach, of the 7th. The best aggregate score on the English team was 141 points, made by Gill.

At the final day's shooting on Oct. 3, at 800 and 1,000 yards, the 7th men further increased their lead. At the 800-yd. range the 7th men held the Westminsters, each team making a total of 406 points. At the 1,000-yd. range the Americans made their greatest gains, scoring a total of 409 points, against the English team's 388.

Lieut. Howard E. Crall, of the 7th, broke all military records at the 1,000-yd. range. He missed the bull's-eye twice in his string of fifteen shots, making a total of 73 out of a possible 75. This score has never been equalled, it is claimed, with a military rifle at this distance.

The scores for the match follow:

#### Queen's Westminster Volunteers.

Names.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	800 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Sheppard	72	59	66	63	260
Tyrrell	64	62	65	62	253
Halls	66	65	69	67	267
Gill	71	70	70	60	271
Fulton	69	71	68	69	217
Thompson	64	67	68	62	260
Aggregate	406	393	406	383	1,588
Reserves:					
Stockier	66	68	56	50	235
Roche	68	69	70	56	263

#### Seventh Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Names.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	800 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Short	60	72	67	70	278
Taylor	71	69	69	68	277
O'Connor	68	68	67	68	271
McAlpin	73	66	68	63	270
Crall	69	65	70	73	277
Beach	72	71	65	67	275
Aggregate	422	411	406	409	1,648
Reserves:					
Fowler	76	67	64	64	261
Meyer	72	64	69	64	269

After the last shot had been fired and the American team had won there was a great outburst of enthusiasm. After the cheering ceased Major General Roe, referee of the match, caused both teams to line up facing each other. Then the general, addressing Col. Sir Howard Vincent, asked the commander of the English team if the match had been satisfactory. In a short address Sir Howard thanked the 7th Regiment for the courteous treatment he and his men had received and expressed his appreciation at the manner in which the competition was conducted.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th, then addressed the English team, expressing the hope that the contest would serve to more firmly weld the bonds of friendship already existing between the two organizations. Then General Roe officially declared the American team victorious. After the announcement the two teams rushed together and the crowd which had closed in on the teams cheered the shooters.

As if by magic, hundreds of little English and American flags made their appearance from the folds of the dresses of women, and were waved frantically in the air. The shooters were seized up by members of the 7th Regiment and others and carried bodily across the field. Several of the victorious Americans were taken on the shoulders of the Englishmen and carried around. While these scenes were being enacted, the 7th Regiment Band struck up "God Save the King," followed by "The Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. W. H. Palmer was adjutant of the 7th Regiment and Private E. C. Robinson was coach.

A review of the 7th in honor of Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, was held at the armory of the 7th on the night of Oct. 4, during which the regiment made a magnificent display. The display was all the more remarkable when the fact is considered that the men of the regiment have had no drills of any kind for six months. Yet every man knew his duty, and from the ease and precision with which the movements were executed it could well have been thought that the command had been holding weekly drills right along.

The companies assembled promptly at 8 o'clock, and at 8:10, just before the regimental formation, Col. Sir Howard Vincent and members of the English rifle team and guests were escorted into the drill hall by Colonel Appleton and staff, and were seated on a long platform handsomely decorated. British and American flags being prominent in the display. The party was loudly cheered.

The formation of the regiment for review was in line of masses, companies parading thirty-two solid files. White trousers were a part of the uniform and added to the effect. In the reviewing party escorted around the lines were Col. Sir Howard Vincent, Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., who marched on the left of Lieut. Colonel Appleton. Behind them followed the English officers with the team in single rank, each having on his right a member of Colonel Appleton's staff.

The passage of the companies which followed the standing review was a fine piece of work. Evening parade followed, and after this ceremony, and while the regiment was still in line, the members of the Queen's Westminster team were marched across the hall to the center of the regiment, and after facing about members of the 7th rifle team took position in the line, one on the right of each Englishman, the whole line then being escorted to the front and center, where Col. Sir Howard Vincent, on behalf of the 7th presented each man with a handsome souvenir watch fob.

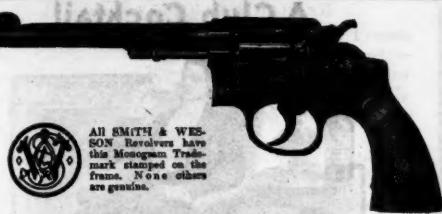
The regiment after a short drill was then formed in line of masses, and marched well to the front, where Sir Howard Vincent formally presented the handsome silver shield in an appropriate speech. During his remarks Sir Howard said: "I hand over this shield, Colonel Appleton, to your custody—to your temporary custody, be it noted. We are not downhearted. We shot, I believe, well and pluckily. Our captain, Shattuck, tells me that the average per shot was 4.41; that of the 7th was 4.57. Such shooting has never been seen at Creedmoor or anywhere else, but the Queen's Westminster will work and work until Columbia again sits side by side with Britannia in the Queen's Hall." Colonel Appleton making suitable reply said he was proud to have such thorough sportsmen and soldiers for opponents, and assured Colonel Vincent of the fraternal feeling existing for his command. He pointed to the members of both teams that had been marched, shoulder to shoulder, to the front of the platform to receive the medals which the 7th through him, presented to each man, and said it was an indication of the great friendship of the regiments for each other. Rousing cheers followed the Colonel's remarks. Sergt. W. B. Short, of the 7th, was presented with the Landon cup for making the highest individual score in the match of either team, and Corporal Fulton, of the English team, was presented with a silver cup for making the best score on the English team. The regiment was then dismissed and an enjoyable band concert followed.

The armory was crowded with enthusiastic spectators, but there was no confusion, due to the able methods used to control the crowd. There was plenty of hearty applause.

Among the many present were: Colonel Morris and Majors Byrne and Walton, 9th N.Y. Regiment; Colonel Stokes, 23d N.Y.; Major Bridgeman, Squadron A; ex-General McLevee, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Lieut. H. A. Motz, 14th N.Y.; Major Frank Keck, Col. A. Schermerhorn, Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, 22d N.Y., and Col. Fred Lee.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Trouble which has been brewing in Co. B, 13th Regt., commanded by Capt. Frederick E. Kimber, has culminated in the



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resignation of 2d Lieut. John J. Curtin, in response to a formal demand made upon the Lieutenant by Colonel Austen. Another resignation desired in the same company is that of Capt. Frederick E. Kimber. The company has not been offered to the liking of Colonel Austen, who desires only officers about him who can produce proper results and keep companies up to the standard. Colonel Austen has detailed Captain Kimber to staff duty, and Capt. T. R. Fleming, adjt., to command Co. B. Lieutenant Finke has been detailed to act as regimental adjt.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., in orders dated Oct. 1, announces rules governing rifle practice in the armory range during the current drill season. This includes qualifications for the grades of marksmen, sharpshooters and experts. A match for a team challenge trophy for teams of ten men will be shot commencing Dec. 3, and a team of three match will be shot in January and March next.

Squadron A, of New York, Major Bridgeman, will begin its indoor drills on Oct. 15. Troop One will drill on Mondays, Troop Three on Wednesdays, and Troop Two on Thursdays. Last season the total percentage of attendance at drills of the three troops was as follows: Troop One, 91.2 per cent.; Troop Two, 90; and Troop Three, 93.3. In order to familiarize our subordinates with the important matter of making requisitions for rations, Major Bridgeman directs that a ration return based on the strength present will be made out by a different non-commissioned officer of each troop each drill night during the season.

Interesting exercises were held in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 29 on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of General Washington at Valley Forge, at the plaza of the Williamsburg bridge. The military parade incident to the ceremonies was made up as follows: Col. Edward E. Britton, grand marshal, and staff; escort—Lieut. Mortimer C. Bryant, Squadron C, N.Y. Cav., commanding; detachment Squadron C, Cav., N.Y.; detachment 3d Battery, F.A., N.Y., as Cavalry; detachment 2d Co., Signal Corps, N.Y.; 47th Regiment Infantry, N.Y., Col. John G. Eddy; 23d Regiment Infantry, N.Y., Col. William A. Stokes; Grand Army of the Republic Division; Comdr. John B. Liddle, commanding; United Spanish War Veterans Division, Capt. Clinton P. Hamilton, commanding; Veterans and Sons of Veterans Division, Division Comdr. Frank K. Maples, S. of V., commanding; civilian organizations division, Elwin A. Piper, president Allied Boards of Trade, commanding; Cadet National Guard Brigade, Capt. W. Atwood French, commanding; United Boys' Brigades of America, Major Gen. H. P. Campbell, New York division, commanding; Battery A, Heavy Artillery, Col. Thomas J. Tillotson, commanding; Young American Cadets, Capt. John W. Nutt.

Capt. William Du Bois, of Co. K, 23d N.Y., has been unanimously tendered the nomination of major, which he has accepted. Captain Du Bois is largely responsible for the organization of the two new companies which make possible the formation of an additional battalion. He is a popular and efficient officer, and should make an excellent battalion commander. Mr. R. H. Chandler, of Co. G, has returned to the company, after an absence of three years, which he spent in China, and where he served as adjutant of a battalion composed of foreigners, formed for protection against the Boxer uprising at Tien-Tsin. Mr. Chandler returned to America by way of Siberia, and was compelled to cover thirty miles of his journey, where the railroad tracks have been torn up, afoot and on horseback, being passed from camp to camp. He came East with the American consul, Mr. Ragsdale.

Col. John H. Foote, 14th N.Y., is planning to have the Board of Estimate authorize the Comptroller to issue bonds for the \$3,000 appropriated last year for improvements at the Eighth avenue armory. He proposes, if successful, to have some radical changes in the quarters of the field and staff officers.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Officers and men of the 1st Infantry, Penn. N.G., are very much elated at the praise bestowed by the Army officers who inspected the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the spring of the current year. Col. Wendell P. Bowman is in receipt of a letter from Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, in which these extracts from the report were furnished by the War Department:

"Men of the field and staff, both commissioned and non-commissioned, are of excellent intelligence and character. All are zealous and most efficient in the performance of their various duties. The standard of efficiency in the regiment is high and all the companies are kept up to the standard, through the constant efforts of the colonel and his field officers to set the proper example for company officers and the rigid enforcement of the prescribed rules of conduct. The entire regiment is imbued with a spirit of loyalty, and desire to make the regiment as efficient as possible. As a regimental hospital corps the organization is most efficient. The surgeon and the two subalterns are physicians and surgeons of high standing and take a great interest in the corps. The enlisted personnel contains five practising physicians and three medical students. The corps was drilled by the subalterns in first aid, applying tourniquets and bandages to all parts of the body and carrying wounded off the field. Every man in the corps is able to intelligently instruct others in this work."

It is rumored that the three troops of Cavalry located in Philadelphia, may imitate Squadron C, of the New York Guard, in acquiring a "Country Club," where the troopers and their officers may spend their off hours in the season for outdoor work. It would not be surprising if the breeding of horses for the Cavalry service should be tried. All of the Philadelphia Cavalry men are not only good horsemen, but are also keen huntsmen, and very many are sufficiently wealthy

to back up the breeding scheme until it would become a paying concern.

The Pennsylvania State Armory Board has about exhausted its first appropriation of \$250,000 in beginning the erection of five armories and approving the plans of five additional houses for the Infantry. The companies for which the armories are being provided stand in sore need of proper homes. The appropriation of the sum stated was a compromise. The legislature was asked for \$500,000, but the labor organizations managed to have the asked for sum cut in half. When the members of the N.G.P. read of \$1,000,000 having been paid for the site only for an armory, it is almost enough to cause them to leave for the Empire State and there apply for enlistment.

#### INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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E. H. J.—Movements relative to the cartridge are not executed in cadence. See Sec. 6, Par. 55, D.R.; also see Par. 55, page 3, Interpretations, 1905.

CADET asks: (1) If in an individual Infantry prize drill the commands, 1, Mark time; 2, march, were given from a halt, should the movement be executed? (2) Likewise, should the rifle be brought to the right shoulder at the commands, 1, Right (left) step; 2, march? Answer: (1) Par. 45, D.R., says: "Being in march"; therefore mark time cannot be executed from a halt. (2) No. See Sec. 9, Par. 54.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 509: When the adjutant commands non-commissioned officers front and center, do the latter come to a right shoulder at the command center, or at the command march? Answer: At the command march.

M. T. B.—Company being in column of squads at single rank distance (Par. 218, I.D.R.), if the command, Right, by two (or file), be given, what would be the proper distance between files? Answer: Being in column of squads at single rank distance, 92 inches between ranks; in column of two, 40 inches; in column of files, facing distance, 14 inches.

J. G. F. asks: In executing line of squads on First squad, march (company front at a halt, Par. 230, D.R.), if the number two, three, etc., squads executed, left turn, left half turn, right half turn, right turn coming to the halt on the line at their regulated distances. Is this correct, or should they march by the flank? In executing the Assembly, march (Par. 234), in a similar manner, is it correct? Answer: Line of squads is formed as described in last sentence of Par. 230, D.R., but it is intended that the assembly should be by the flank (Par. 234, D.R.)

YALE asks: When the command is given, Lock pieces, rapid fire, commence firing, shall the soldier unlock piece without further instructions than the last command, Commence firing, or should not the officer give the command, Unlock pieces, before giving Rapid fire? Answer: There is no such command as you refer to, viz., lock pieces, rapid fire, etc.

WARNER asks: (1) Manual of Arms, General Rules, Par. 55, third section, reads: "In resuming the order from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the piece about three inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, the left hand above and near the right, steadying the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight, and inclining downward, all fingers of the right hand grasping the piece. To complete the order, lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left quickly by the side, and take the position of order arms." Par. 75, last line, conflicts with this rule, which reads as follows: "Lower the piece with the right hand, and resume the order," not saying anything about steady the piece with the left as previously described in Par. 55. (2) Again we quote, Par. 55, seventh section, which reads: "The manual is taught at a halt, etc. \* \* \* to execute the movements in detail, the instructor first cautions, by the numbers; all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained, until he cautions, without the numbers or commands, movements other than those in the manual of arms." Now, how can this last paragraph be construed as to loadings and firings? Are the loading and firing in the manual of arms, or are loading and firing movements other than the manual of arms? Answer: (1) By a decision of the General Staff, trail arms is not to be considered as a part of the manual of arms, therefore no cadence has been prescribed. (2) See Sec. 6, Par. 55.

A. J. S. asks: (1) To execute right (or left), or about face, first bringing piece to port or right shoulder on command, then giving command, right (left), or about face; if yes, do you order at command halt? (2) To execute, Port, arms, while marching in double time, or charge, while marching in double time at close interval? (3) To execute right (or left) step, or backward at right shoulder, or port arms? (4) According to Par. 109, oblique can be executed from halt. Can command, By the right flank, march, from halt be executed? Answer: (1) It is allowable, but not customary. The pieces are brought to the order at the command halt on all occasions. (2) Sec. 9, of Par. 55, would cover this point. (3) Right or left step, or backward, march, may be executed while pieces are at a right shoulder, but brought to the order at halt. By the right flank, march, may only be executed while on the march. See Par. 23, Interpretations, 1905, edition.

W. L. M. asks: (1) The Infantry drill book says that from all marching movements, at the command halt, the pieces are brought to the order; the question in doubt was this: After the command march, charge bayonets, was given, and then halt, would the men remain at a charge or come to the order? (2) At the command, as near rank, lie down (squad drilling as single rank), would the men take one pace to the rear or not? Answer: (1) There is nothing in the D.R. providing for charge bayonets on the march except Sec. 9, Par. 55. In the case you refer to it would be proper to come to the order at the command halt. (2) Par. 121, D.R., says: "All half face to the right," etc. The "lie down" is executed from this position. The distance of forty inches between ranks obviates the necessity of moving back one pace.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G.—There is a Surg. Middleton S. Elliott in the U.S. Navy, who was appointed from South Carolina, Oct. 6, 1896. In 1905 he was serving at Norfolk, Va., and the latter part of the year was on the U.S. monitor Florida at the League Island (Pa.) Navy Yard.

W. J. B. writes: Could you give me any information regarding the cashing of checks issued by the Navy Department through the allotment left by sailors to their wives? As they will not be cashed at any bank unless you have money enough deposited in the bank to cover the amount which the check demands, what is a person going to do if he has not enough money to cover the check, or who has not a friend who could cash it? Answer: Your best plan would be to get the check cashed through your grocer or some other person with whom you deal.

W. H. L.—For a position on the Jamestown Exposition Guard apply to Capt. Henry Carpenter, U.S.M.C., Norfolk, Va.

J. J. H. asks: Is a civilian employee in the Commissary Department employed as messenger supposed to do private work for the commissary officer? Answer: No.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The regiments you mention returned from the Philippines on their last tour of duty as follows: 11th Infantry, March 11, 1904; 27th Infantry, Feb. 12, 1904; 28th Infantry, May 16, 1904, and 30th Infantry, Dec. 15, 1903.

F. P. M.—Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is about six miles from San Diego, and the latter is the post office and railroad station of the fort. It is only a small fort and has accommodation for about 226 officers and men.

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#### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 29, 1906.

On Tuesday afternoon a storm of wind and rain set in with the wind from the north. It continued on Wednesday and with very high water. Wednesday evening the wind changed to the east, and about midnight it was blowing from the southeast from 75 to 100 miles an hour. The barracks and quarters were all more or less injured; the roof of the porch of the club was blown away; many windows were broken and houses flooded; all mosquito houses and awnings were blown away or in tatters. Lieut. W. R. Wilson, wife and small baby were obliged to move out. Many windows were broken in the quarters lately occupied by Colonel Howe. At daylight great waves were rolling up against the foot of the hill, some thirty-five or forty yards from the officers' row. A large coal barge from the navy yard was in front of Captain Perry's quarters. Below the dummy station was a large fishing boat, but the crew of eight men managed to reach high land. The dock was washed away and the launch up half way to the barn.

At Fort Pickens the water broke over the land and every building was flooded and many washed away. Captain Stewart led his men to the high ground of one of the batteries about two o'clock in the morning. They were obliged to take a long rope and the good swimmers took it across the deep places. Much property was lost, but no lives. The new 15th Company boat that Lieutenant Mason was building is in several pieces in the woods by the lighthouse.

The damage at Barrancas and Pickens was nothing compared with McRee. The 22d Company was stationed there under command of Lieut. L. S. Edwards with some eighty men and Ord. Sergeant Prentice, wife and child and Electrician Sergeant Crank and wife. About ten o'clock at night most of the company with Lieutenant Edwards reached the battery. But in the darkness some could not find their way, and Mrs. Prentice and boy and Sergeant Overlander and Private Jordan were lost. Sergeant and Mrs. Crank held on to the top of the water tank until morning when they were rescued by men from the battery. Fort McRee is a total wreck except the battery. The next afternoon a life boat was found in the woods and Captain Austin and Lieutenant Crawford and crew managed to reach McRee and brought the company across, landing all safely in four trips, about six p.m. Many men were exhausted, as they had had nothing to eat or drink for twenty-four hours.

Starting near the light house the shore is strewn with wreckage for three miles or more, and in places more than forty rods wide, consisting of wood, logs, lumber, broken houses, ice boxes, trunks, beds, clothing, etc., some of which may be found hanging high in the trees.

Great credit is due Capt. L. S. Miller, of the Q.M. steamer Poe. It was about the only boat saved in the harbor and is now bringing supplies for the navy yard, Warrington and Barrancas. Captain Miller had out two anchors and steamed toward them, but was dragged seven miles down the bay. During the night, while the first mate, Gabe Olson, stood at the wheel of the Poe, his own little home in Pensacola, the savings of years, was destroyed. Only the body of Mrs. Prentice has been found, and that on the Barrancas side.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 30, 1906.

The past week was one of great excitement at the post. On Thursday news came that the Cavalry en route by march from Mt. Gretna had been entrained at Manchester Center, Vt. They arrived in three sections, the first coming in at 3 o'clock and the last not until midnight. Of course everyone knew it meant Cuba, and all kinds of rumors were afloat. The 1st and 3d Squadrons are to go and have been outfitted and transportation all arranged. All kinds of telegrams have arrived and to-day they are packing, with instructions to wire department headquarters when ready to leave. Troops E, F, G and H remain here with the two batteries of Artillery, which are still on march from Gretna and expect to arrive in the post this afternoon. All short time men have been transferred to the troops which remain behind, and all officers on sick report also. Major Beach has the 1st Squadron and Major Day the 3d, Major Folts, who has just been promoted into the regiment, being assigned to the 2d. He will report here when through with his duties on a claim board at Camp Tacoma, Wash. The troops are to be sent to Newport News, Va., for embarkation. Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder has been ordered to remain on duty with the 15th Cavalry until further orders.

Mrs. Holliday is with her sister, Mrs. Harrell, at Fort Porter, N.Y.

Troop G, which was out on march attending various fairs through New England, has been ordered back to the post. Lieut. Victor S. Foster has been transferred to the 1st Squadron as commissary and quartermaster. Capt. Warren W. Whitside will not take the leave granted him at present, but will command Troop A on the expedition to Cuba. Mrs. Whitside will probably join her mother and children at Manzanillo, Cuba, her old home. Mrs. Barnhardt, who was ill for several days upon returning from Gretna, is out again. Lieut. J. S. Martin has been assigned to the charge of the machine gun which is attached to the 3d Squadron. Capt. Chandler Robbins has been ordered to return to the post upon his arrival at Madison Barracks with the troops from Gretna.

Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., left last night for Breckenridge, Mo., where he is to marry Miss Grace Russell on Oct. 9. Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, who was retired on Sept. 20, will leave with his family on Wednesday for California, expecting finally to reside in San Diego. Mrs. William S. Barriger arrived in the post on Thursday from Albany. Lieutenant



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Henderson, 27th Battery, arrives with Captain Scott to-day, having reported for duty at Gretna from West Point.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren W. Whitside entertained at bridge Thursday evening, five tables being arranged. Those present were: Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Barnhardt, Miss Hardie, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss McGinnis, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Colonel Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, Lieutenants Norton and McCullough, Miss Gayle, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Mowry and Mrs. Scott. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Mowry and Captain Walker, both being pictures, while Mrs. McMullen won the consolation, a leather wall ornament. Mrs. McNamee asked several in on Sunday evening to a watermelon party to meet Mr. Ewald, of Boston. Those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Lieutenants Williford, Olmstead and Mettler, Capt. and Mrs. Walker.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 1, 1906.

Capt. G. B. Duncan, 4th Inf., who is at present a major in the Philippine Scouts, is here with his wife and child on leave. The child is very ill.

A truce has been made with the farmers at the rifle range and target practice will begin in earnest this week. The farmers objected to getting off the ground leased for an extension of the range, but a compromise has been effected whereby the post authorities agree to permit the farmers to occupy their farms for the rest of the year, provided they get off their farms for one month during the target practice.

Capt. Paul A. Wolf and Lieut. A. W. Lane, 4th Inf., are guests at the Altemont, near this post.

Col. Charles S. Bromwell, military aide to the President of the United States, arrived at his home in Wyoming, a suburb of Cincinnati, Thursday morning. Colonel Bromwell stopped off to visit his parents, Hon. and Mrs. J. H. Bromwell, while en route from a short vacation at Charlevoix, Mich., to Washington, D.C. Colonel Bromwell is a Cincinnati boy, a graduate of the First Intermediate and Hughes's High Schools, from which he was appointed to West Point in 1886. He will remain at home several days before starting east. A fine portrait of the colonel in full uniform adorns the front page of the Cincinnati Times-Star daily of Thursday. On Friday he was entertained by the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati and met a number of his old schoolmates, who are now numbered among the city's men of affairs. Colonel Bromwell saw and commented on the rapid changes of his native city since his last visit and, switching to a subject evidently near to his heart, said: "I was glad to read in your papers of Harry Bandholz's deeds as Chief of the Constabulary in the Philippines. He was my roommate in West Point before he came to Cincinnati to live."

Midshipman Harry Abbott, of Annapolis, Md., who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Abbott, of Frankfort, Ky., for the past month, stopped off at his old home in Covington for a visit before returning to the Naval Academy. At the Covington High School he was considered one of the brightest boys Kentucky has contributed. Midshipman Richard Wuest, of the Naval Academy, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wuest, of Hamilton avenue, Northside, Cincinnati, returned to Annapolis on Friday.

Major William J. Wakeman and family left on Tuesday for a lengthy visit with relatives in the East. It is sincerely hoped that the major's health will be restored to its former robustness and vigor.

There are now six companies at this post of the 4th Infantry, E, F, G, H, I and M. Cos. I and K, with the band, are at the rifle range. The men here have been in readiness for some time to respond to a call for service, and within two hours after word is received to move the men can be en route to entrain for the journey to Cuba. The men in line are eager to get into action, and there was an air of restlessness about the garrison Saturday when it became known that Secretary Taft had ordered out the Army.

#### FORT SNELLING

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 1, 1906.

Mrs. Crowell, of San Francisco, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Robinson. Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, who has been spending the summer in California, has returned to the post.

Companies L and M, 28th Inf., which have been ordered from Fort Lincoln, N.D., to this post, are expected to arrive the coming week and will occupy the last two barracks on the Infantry line. This will leave the post without a hop room, as one of the barracks has been used as such for the past two years, and the old amusement hall where hops were formerly held has been converted into a barracks for the recruits. The officers in command of Companies L and M, who will come to this post are Capt. J. A. Lynch and James Ronayne; Lieuts. James Loud, Gideon H. Williams, Will D. Wills, Ralph H. Leavitt and Albert L. Hall.

Mrs. Andrew J. Dougherty and children have arrived and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rodgers, awaiting assignment of quarters. Lieutenant Dougherty, who has been absent from the 28th Infantry for the past two years attending school at Fort Leavenworth, has also arrived. Mrs. Harry L. Cooper entertained very charmingly at a birthday dinner on Sunday for the pleasure of Mrs. E. B. Frick. Covers were laid for eight. Mrs. Oscar I. Straub and children, of the Artillery garrison, who have been spending the summer at Fort Riley during the maneuvers, returned on Thursday. Lieut. M. H. Thompson has arrived and taken quarters No. 28, Infantry Row, with Lieut. S. A. Price.

Major and Mrs. R. L. Bullard entertained at luncheon on Friday. Capt. Edward King, 2d Cav., who has been confined at the post hospital with an attack of typhoid fever, is rapidly improving. Mrs. Sabin and Miss Sabin, of San Francisco, mother and sister of Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad. Mrs. S. G. Talbot, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Lewis, will arrive on Tuesday.

The post has again put on its usual active appearance, for on Thursday the ten companies of the 28th Infantry, under command of Col. O. J. Sweet, returned from the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The 2d Cavalry, under Major F. W. Sibley, and 10th and 30th Batteries of Field Artillery, under Major S. E. Allen, arrived on Sunday, the 2d Cavalry from Fort Harrison, and the 10th and 30th Batteries from Fort Riley. The post is beautiful, and to the men who have been in the field two months it is doubly attractive. However, the welcomes have scarcely been spoken before the

goodbyes have again commenced, for on Saturday two battalions of the 28th Infantry were ordered to proceed at once to Cuba, with Col. Owen J. Sweet in command, and Capt. T. A. Pearce as his adjutant. The 1st Battalion is commanded by Major Robert L. Bullard, with Lieut. H. L. Cooper as battalion adjutant; and the 2d Battalion, commanded by Capt. Frank E. Bamford with Lieut. Lorenz D. Gasser as battalion adjutant. The 3d Battalion, under Capt. T. J. Lynch, now en route from Fort Lincoln, will remain here. During the absence of Col. Owen J. Sweet Major Frederick W. Sibley will be in command of this post.

Major E. B. Frick left Sunday night for Cuba in charge of field hospital No. 10. As Major Frick has been stationed at Fort Snelling for three years, it is probable this will mean his permanent departure, and no one will leave the post who will be more keenly regretted. Major and Mrs. Frick, through their cordiality and kind hospitality, have endeared themselves to all the organizations with which they have served at this post. Capt. Irving J. Carr, who has been attending the staff college, arrived on Monday to join his company for Cuban service. Capt. Jens Buge, late adjutant of the 28th Infantry, who has been at the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to this post to join the regiment for Cuba. Capt. Douglas F. Duval and Lieut. William H. Teft have left with the regimental field hospital for Cuba.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Parker gave a luncheon on Thursday for Capt. E. G. Ovenshine. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, who has spent the summer at her home in Ohio, returned on Tuesday. The officers and ladies of the garrison gave an informal dancing party on Friday in the new Infantry barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Rodgers, of the Infantry post, entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Lieut. M. C. Foote, Dr. W. H. Teft and Lieut. C. C. Bankhead. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained at a dinner on Thursday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser and Capt. F. E. Bamford, of the Infantry garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Parker gave a dinner on Saturday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dougherty.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno will leave next week for her home in Porto Rico. Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Howard, their guest. Miss Harriet Bonnycastle and Miss Annabel Hughes have returned after spending the summer in Louisville, Ky. A delightful hop was given by the officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry on Monday in honor of Miss Bonnie Harrison and Lieut. Frederick H. Smith, whose marriage will occur during the coming week.

Mrs. Mathews, mother of Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 6th Inf., died at St. Louis, Mo., last week from heart trouble. Mrs. Mathews visited at this post last summer. Mrs. Frank E. Bamford, who has been spending the summer in New York, returned on Saturday. Major Lewis H. Strother, who has been instructor at the Virginia Military Institute, will join the 28th Infantry at Newport News, en route to Cuba. Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, who has been on duty with the relief societies at San Francisco since the earthquake, and Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., who has been instructor in military science at Purdue University, will also join the regiment at Newport News.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 1, 1906.

Major A. C. Macomb returned last Monday after an absence of several months, having been on duty in the Army competitions, and is now in command of the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav. Telegraphic orders have been received for this squadron to leave for Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Oct. 4, by rail, instead of marching overland as had been anticipated. This squadron has been on duty at Jefferson Barracks since October, 1904, and since the departure of the 8th Cavalry for the Philippines has constituted the garrison of the post.

A delightful dance was given in the administrative building last Thursday evening by the officers of the recruit depot, in honor of the departing officers and ladies of the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav. The dance was one of the most enjoyable social affairs for a long time, and the music was especially good, being furnished by an orchestra from the depot band. The hop room was beautifully decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, sabers gleaming from the walls, where they had been very artistically arranged. Mrs. A. C. Macomb, gowned in white chiffon over blue taffeta, and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, wearing a most becoming rose-colored just, elaborately trimmed with lace, received the guests, a number of whom were from St. Louis. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Macomb, Mr. Alexander Macomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Powell, Major and Mrs. Luhn, Miss Luhn, Captain Cornish, Miss Cornish, Lieut. and Mrs. Esty, Lieut. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Pyles, Colonel von Schrader, Major Bunker, Major Holloway, Captain Geary, Mr. Cyril Fuller, Lieutenants Bunker, Gregory, Luhn, Heaton, Cole, Fechét, Howard, Cox, and Kusnik. The guests from town were Mrs. Allen, Misses Cress, Lodge, Jones, Segar and Lieut. and Mrs. van Dyne.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans left on Tuesday night for Columbus Barracks, and Captain Fuller is in command of the post during his absence, as Major Macomb is suffering from rheumatism and is confined to his quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. B. R. Camp returned Friday morning after spending a month's leave in Virginia and New York. Mrs. Camp's mother, Mrs. Ayers, who is now visiting friends and relatives in Kansas, will join Mrs. Camp at Fort Sheridan. Lieut. F. J. McConnell has returned from Fort Barrancas, Fla. Lieutenant Bunker has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Young and expects to move in this week. Mr. Roy Cornish, son of Capt. L. W. Cornish, has returned from the camp of instruction, where he has been on duty in the Subsistence Department. Mrs. W. L. Pyles entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon most pleasantly.

This week is carnival week in St. Louis, each day having its special festival and street parade. On Tuesday the Veiled Prophet will visit the city, and a grand ball will be given, to which the officers and ladies of the post have received invitations. This ball is said to be always a very magnificent one, being held in the Chamber of Commerce, the invitations limited to six hundred. From all accounts this ball to be given by the Veiled Prophet will be the most splendid of any ever seen in all his twenty-nine annual visits to St. Louis.

#### PROBLEMS SOLVED IN VERSE.

During the encampment at Fort Riley, which came to a close on Sept. 30, the officers of the different regiments on duty there gave a series of "smokers" which were about the only form of entertainment during the summer. These entertainments afforded ample opportunity for officers with a vein of humor to combine work with play and on each evening "problems" or verses making play upon the situations that had been evolved from day to day when the troops were afield were read, amidst huge merriment. The following verses were read by Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., at the Fort Riley officers' smoker on Sept. 26:

In days of old, when knights were bold,  
And problems held their sway,  
There was a knight, a cavalryman right,  
And he went Fort Riley way.

His dash and dare were most rare,  
And when maneuvers were in swing,  
He boasted he could lick ten times his pick,  
If only allowed his fling.

This soldier bold, if half were told,  
Wrote tactics with greatest ease,  
Unauthorized, unabridged, unpublished,  
But to a cavalryman, sufficient, if you please.

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This warrior bold, he often told  
How the horse is like the mother;  
How horse and man, so his story ran,  
Should cling to one another.

And in heat of battle, as grape shot rattled,  
You could hear this major yell;  
"Throw down your rifles, I've no time for trifles,  
Draw sabers and charge like hell!"

But night drew near, and naught to fear,  
The "hot air" tent we sought,  
The major stands and with mouth and hands  
He describes the battle we fought.

His words were good, and the way he stood,  
He set our hearts on fire;  
But alas, we saw him fall, his cheeks grew pale,  
He was killed by the Chief Umpire.

Verses read by Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, on the same evening:

#### BACK TO SADDLEBACK.

The Kansas has overflowed its banks,  
The Smoky Hill has too.  
A Brown force came from Kansas,  
From Nebraska marched a Blue.  
From Dixon's Ranch to Pawnee Poit,  
The hills were piled with dead,  
When up came a chap in a dinky white cap,  
And this is what he said:

"Back, back to Saddleback,  
For fourteen years!" said he;  
"The fact that you are thunderstruck  
Cuts little ice with me.  
I rule 'em in, I rule 'em out,  
I rule 'em in again;  
The Blues have lost a thousand men,  
The Browns have lost but ten."

From Estey's Gate marched forth the Browns,  
From Pawnee Flat, the Blues,  
While the battery on Sherman Heights  
Forgot to set the fuse.  
From early morn till dewey eve,  
The heroes fought and bled,  
When a nervy young chap, in a pretty white cap,  
Rode up and sadly said:

"Late, late, at Estey's Gate,  
And slow at Milk Ranch, too!  
The battery has fallen off,  
Hill 1832.  
The pontoon bridge is blown up;  
The railroad bridge burned down;  
The post and camp are impassable,  
So keep away from town!"

The Cavalry, from Saddleback,  
Shot up the wagon train,  
Which filled the wagonmaster,  
With various kinds of pain.  
The Infantry in Forsyth Drive  
Shot the caissons full of lead,  
When a fresh young chap in a pretty white cap,  
Rode up and sneeringly said:

"Howe'er you strive in Forsyth Drive,  
Your failure you must own;  
You didn't do a thing to them,  
With guns filled with cologne.  
Howe'er you try, you can't deny  
You do not fill the bill;  
You only took your lunch with you,  
You did not take the hill!"

The gunner, with a crafty eye,  
Looked in his telescope,  
Then faked some data on the sly,  
And scattered round the dope.  
He filled his tracks with parallax,  
Then counted up the dead,  
Till a quiet young chap, in a pretty white cap,  
Butted in and scornfully said:

"Stuff, stuff, on Sheridan's Bluff!  
It looks quite silly," said he.  
"Run a bluff if you can, on Sheridan,  
But you can't run a bluff on me.  
Your azimuth is too heavy I ween,  
Your corrector's too wide by far;  
You will never hit a good cavalryman  
By aiming at a star!"

"So, back, back, to Saddleback,  
This merry war is o'er,  
And I must hand you out a few,  
Though it may make you sore.  
You surely have a lot to learn,  
A star you ne'er will win,  
Till Gabriel blows his trumpet,  
When the problem will begin."

## THE EYE OF THE SUBMARINE

M. Sauvare Jourdan, a retired officer of the French navy, has written for *La Nature*, of Paris, an instructive article on the periscope, which he aptly terms "the eye of the submarine boat." Portions of M. Jourdan's article have been translated and published by the *Literary Digest* from which we quote the following:

"In principle, the periscope is composed of a tube of small diameter placed vertically on the upper part of the submarine. Its lower end penetrates into the boat, while its upper end rises above the water by a few inches. It works by one of the simplest optical devices—the use of mirrors. A mirror in the upper end of the tube, inclined at forty-five degrees to the horizontal, receives the images of objects on the water and sends them vertically downward to a second parallel mirror at the lower end of the tube, within the submarine. Though every maritime nation has adopted for its submarines an instrument based on this theory, some, as in our own case, have an excellent one, while others have been retarded in the utilization of submarines by the insufficiency and ineffectiveness of their optical devices.

"Without betraying military secrets we may give a few details regarding the installation of the periscope on French submarines, which will make their working a little clearer. In the first place, the mirrors, spoken of above, are replaced by prisms. The arc of the horizon covered by the upper prism is about ninety degrees. The periscope has two tubes, a short one, fixed in the hull \* \* \* and a movable one which slides in it. The latter is pushed up above the surface, or withdrawn below it, at will. The tube is moved up and down by a screw, a counterweight, or even by a little electric motor, as in our latest models. The upper prism is fixed in the movable tube, the lower one in the stationary tube. Certain imaginary pictures that have recently been published show the images \* \* \* thrown on a horizontal table under the eyes of the commanding officer. This is an error. The observer places his eye at a single or double eyepiece, through which he sees the ocean and objects upon it exactly as his comrade does with his field glass from the deck of a battleship.

"When it is necessary to examine the horizon in another than the forward direction \* \* \* the observer grasps two handles on the movable tube and turns it in the desired direction. \* \* \* The quality of the vision is pronounced excellent by the commanding officers of all our submarines. The images are sharp and clear and may be compared with those of a good field glass."

M. Jourdan explains that in case of rough water the drops run easily from the inclined surface of the upper prism, and the latter may be cleared at any time by pulling it under water and then pushing it out quickly. He continues:

"Thus the periscope is the eye of the submarine, without which it would be absolutely unusable. But this indispensable organ is also the sole means by which the presence of the submarine is revealed. The tube, small though it be, leaves a wake behind it, which is apt to attract the attention of those who are watching for the attack. This is an evil without a remedy, but its gravity need not be exaggerated. What can be done by a ship that discerns this slight object at short distance? To destroy it by gun fire would be difficult in so brief a time, and the destruction of the periscope would leave the submarine unharmed. Besides this, nothing is easier than to have a second periscope for use in case the first is destroyed; and this has actually been done in our latest submarines.

"We may imagine the nervous strain of the officers and crew of a warship who fear an attack of submarines. All floating objects, the slightest debris, bottles, fishermen's buoys, will be suspected of being periscopes, and a hail of projectiles will be directed on the most inoffensive objects, while the real enemy may pass unnoticed. \* \* \* Probably the submarines will encourage these mistakes by scattering about them all sorts of floating objects, in the midst of which their periscopes will have a good chance of escaping notice."

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The new type of armor-piercing projectile, known as the "Heclon," with which the British government has been experimenting during the year, is of the "capped" type, and the results obtained, the *Scientific American* says, have exceeded anything previously accomplished. The projectiles of two and one-half per cent. bursting capacity range in caliber from 4 1/8 inches to 12 inches, and have successfully pierced Krupp cemented armor plates ranging from five inches to twelve inches in thickness without breaking. With a striking velocity of 1,990 foot-seconds a 4 1/8-inch projectile perforated a five inch plate; a 6-inch projectile with the same velocity performed six inches, and a 12-inch at 1,981 foot-seconds velocity perforated twelve inches. Another European power tested a 10-inch Heclon projectile against a twelve inch Krupp cemented armor plate backed with twelve inch oak and three one-half inch skin plates. At the low velocity of 1,877 foot seconds the shell perforated the plate and backing, and was found with only two small pieces of the shoulder broken, no less than 2,600 feet beyond the target. These projectiles have been adopted by the British authorities, since they have been found to excel other types in their penetrative capacity without breaking. In Spain equally successful results have been achieved, and the makers have completed the unit of large caliber capped shell for the Spanish navy.

Major General Baden-Powell, of the British army, who increased his reputation during the Boer war, recently revisited the scenes of his exploits in the retinue of the Duke of Connaught. He has now prepared for the press a volume entitled "Back to Mafeking."

In an order relative to promotion just issued by the British War Office it is stipulated that "no officer shall be considered eligible for the command of a regiment of cavalry or battalion of infantry, unless he has returned to regimental duty for at least one year immediately before the vacancy occurs, except in cases where the vacancy is caused by unforeseen circumstances."

The British Admiralty, in a circular recently addressed to the fleet, announce that they have had under consideration the question of providing for the cost of hospitality, which, from time to time, it may be necessary to offer to ships or squadrons of foreign naval Powers, in circumstances where the entertainments are invested with an international character, and go beyond the casual entertainment of foreign naval officers by the officers of his Majesty's ships. In the latter case hospitality is recognized as a reciprocal duty, but in the former their lordships desire that officers of his Majesty's fleet should not be called upon to contribute to the entertainments from their private resources. Foreign ships and squadrons are



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to be received in a manner befitting the national prestige, and in cases where it is proposed to give such entertainments, the commander-in-chief or senior naval officer is to submit a detailed estimate for their lordships' approval.

The French War Office has prescribed the organization in time of peace of a strategic railway for ensuring or reinforcing, in the event of war, the working of certain secondary lines that could be utilized for mobilization purposes.

The British War Office has invited officers of the British regular and auxiliary forces to contribute essays during the winter months of 1906-7 on the lessons which may be drawn from the War of Secession in America, 1861-5, the People's War in France, 1870-1, the Spanish-American War of 1898, and the war in South Africa, 1899-1902, as to the best organization for armies based on a system of voluntary enlistment, both for home defense and for service abroad.

At the recent fortress maneuvers of the French army the War Minister witnessed the firing of two batteries of the 6-inch gun of the 1881 and 1890 patterns, which were in position near the wood of La Vévre. Afterwards he saw the practice of the 10.6-inch mortars of the Rimaillou gun. The old short 6-inch pieces are described by the correspondent of the *Figaro* as excellent from the ballistic point of view. They did good work in destroying buildings at a distance of 5,500 meters, which is almost the extreme limit of their range, and involves high angle fire. The accuracy of the guns was remarkable. On the other hand, these pieces are difficult to move and they can only fire once in two minutes. The 10.6-inch mortar is very superior, and it fires a projectile of 150 kilos, as compared with 43 kilos. This big gun weighs 4,400 kilos, and has a mounting weighing 2,800 kilos, which works upon slides inclined forward upon a chassis, to which it is united by hydraulic brakes. These slides and chassis weigh 3,500 kilos, and turn upon a pivot fixed in the platform. Including the latter, the gun weighs, with its mounting, 16 tons, but it is easily managed owing to the excellence of the arrangements, and in the actual firing the results were very satisfactory.

Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, of the British navy, has warmly complimented Capt. A. H. Christian and the men of the Duke of Edinburgh on the smart coaling performance of that ship. Without the assistance of shore laborers the crew shipped 1,000 tons from lighters at Gibraltar at an average of 210 tons per hour. The work was done with the aid of baskets, each holding about 60 pounds.

The Army and Navy Gazette of London contends that while the recent maneuvers of the German army may have been unsatisfactory from the tactical point of view, they were nevertheless an excellent example of the thoroughness of the German system. The movements of the troops took place with the utmost regularity and without any difficulty, discipline prevailing everywhere. Foresight and organization characterized the whole operations, and Germany is evidently applying with method and perseverance the system which has made her army what it is. M. Gervais, a member of the French army commission, who was present at the German army maneuvers, says that they were what the French would like to see at home, namely, a school for the chief command. They represented the imperial inspection, and were particularly interesting from that point of view. M. Gervais brought back the conviction that in that respect they afford matter for the useful meditation of France.

Japan has secured two important naval bases on the coast of Korea—Chinsawen and Yenchaung. The former of these places commands the entrance to the Straits of Tsushima, where Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet went to its doom, while the latter is a seaport to the north of the prosperous town of Gensan, and would in time of war probably command the northern entrance to the Sea of Japan, so that it is evident that that sea is, for the first time, fenced in against the danger of foreign aggression.

The Japanese Navy Department is reported, in a press despatch that comes by way of Victoria, B.C., to have decided upon a naval program for the improvement of the Japanese navy, the expansion to cover a period of eight years. The Diet is asked to vote \$135,000,000 for the purpose, of which \$12,000,000 will be used to repair present vessels, among them the former Russian vessels captured and raised. Many of the vessels now in service will be replaced. The program of the naval department will be to have a battleship squadron of eight vessels, representing the strongest and newest types, two armored cruiser squadrons of eight ships each and three fast cruiser squadrons of four ships each.

Extensive military maneuvers will be held near Koura by the Japanese army, the main consideration being given to practice in engineering works. The maneuvers will be held privately, not even foreign attachés being permitted to be present.

On Oct. 1, the first anniversary of the laying of her keel-plate, the new British battleship Dreadnought left Portsmouth for her steam and gun trials. The Admiralty attaches such importance to these trials that the results will be kept secret.

The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of officers for the British army seems to be a serious one. In Parliament Lord Tweedmouth, in quoting statistics to show the shortage among officers, said that resignations were increasing in number every year, and that the real cause of them was "the absolute uncertainty of what was going to happen to the army, and the uncertainty of the officer's position." The War Office, he continued, "was out of touch with the army altogether." It had applied remedy after remedy, but had never diagnosed the disease. He honestly believed that good officers were now leaving the army because they were sick of the hollowness and mockery of their every-day life." "Whose fault is it?" asks the *United Service Gazette*, "that the army is less popular with the officer than it was? Who is it that has

muddled it so that the officer no longer feels sure of his position, and ever lives in a state of anxious uncertainty? Who but partisan War Secretaries could bring about such a state of things? Whatever promises are made before their advent to power, they are speedily scattered to the winds as soon as that power is reached. The soul-absorbing desire seems to be to retain that power by a subservient acquiescence in the demands of various groups of fanatical supporters. To remain in power—to be popular with their party—is with War Secretaries apparently more important than the defensive interests of the country."

The new British cruiser Shannon, namesake of the ship that won the famous duel with the *Chesapeake* off Boston Harbor in 1813, was launched the other day. Remnants of the beaten ship are said still to exist to-day. After the fight the *Chesapeake* was bought by the Admiralty. Then she and the *Shannon* were laid up side by side in the Medway. After six years of idleness the Admiralty apparently weeded out of the navy the ships they thought to be out of date, and the *Chesapeake* was sold as old timber for a paltry £500. Her purchaser broke her up, but her timbers were used to build corn mill, which still stands in a peaceful little village in Hampshire. And in the timbers of the mill can still be seen the marks of the shot from the *Shannon*.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.  
DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Babb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver B.C., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Fort Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, sailed from New York for Cuba Oct. 2; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## Cavalry.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
2nd Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, O and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; P and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple, Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Va.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Bois Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal. ordered to Presidio S.F., Nov. 1, 1906.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Two squadrons ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Va.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.  
1st. Presidio, S.F. Cal.  
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.  
5th. Manila, P.I.  
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th. Manila, P.I.  
9th. Ft. Presidio, S.F. Cal.  
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
13th. Manila, P.I.  
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
17th. Cuba.  
18th. Cuba.  
19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

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24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
26th. Manila, P.I.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La.  
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
28th. Manila, P.I.  
29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.  
A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; C and H, Washington Bks., D.C.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, sailed from New York for Cuba on Oct. 8; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Ordered to sail from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10, and will take station as follows: Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Madison Bks., N.Y.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbons, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. A, Russell, Wyo. Two battalions ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Va.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga. Two battalions ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Va.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

21st Inf.—Sailed from Manila Sept. 20 for San Francisco, en route to station at Ft. Logan, Colo.

22d Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23d Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Madison, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Two battalions ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Va.

28th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

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"The Cuticura Remedies cured me of my skin disease, and I am very thankful to you. My trouble was eruption of the skin, which broke out in spots all over my body, and caused a continual itching, which nearly drove me wild at times. I got medicine of a doctor, but it did not cure me, and when I saw in a paper your ad., I sent to you for the Cuticura book and I studied my case in it. I then went to the drug store and bought one cake of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura ointment and one vial of Cuticura Pills. From the first application I received relief. I used the first set and two extra cakes of Cuticura Soap, and was completely cured. I had suffered for two years, and I again thank Cuticura for my cure. Claude N. Johnson, Maple Grove Farm, R.F.D., 2, Walnut, Kan. June 15, 1905."

M, Ft. Worden, Wash. 1st and 2d Battalions ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Va.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. (Cos. A, B, C and D will proceed to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station about Nov. 1, 1906.)

30th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT.—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding, at Fort Wadsworth, New York, for instruction work at that post. After October 15 should be addressed at Fort Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX.—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. At Fort Rodman, Mass. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD.—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. At Fort Terry, N.Y. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.

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## NEW PETTIBONE CATALOG.

The Pettibone Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, O., have recently issued catalog No. 323, devoted to regulation uniforms and equipments for officers of the Army and National Guard. Like its predecessors, this catalog is complete in all departments and contains in its 120



pages a description of practically every necessity, from a full dress uniform down, that goes to make up an officer's outfit. Samples of uniform cloths are sent free to officers on request and mail orders are filled promptly. The cover of the catalog is a handsome design in blue and white. We reproduce herewith a fac-simile of it, considerably reduced.

In Europe, in Belgium especially, astonishing results have been accomplished in police work by the aid of dogs, according to an article in the October Century, by

W. G. Fitzgerald. In Ghent in 1899 ten dog policemen reduced night crimes in the outlying districts two-thirds. The night service of the city now includes fifty or sixty perfectly trained dog police, fed, housed, and trained with the greatest care for their work. The resulting increase in efficiency and economy of service has led to the use of dog policemen in many cities of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOLS.

Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, by means of the schoolships Enterprise, St. Mary's and Saratoga, are endeavoring to grapple with the important problem of providing trained officers and men for the merchant marine of America. Pennsylvania's schoolship, the Saratoga, commanded by Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., is described in a recent article in "Shipping" Illustrated. The legislature of the State in 1889 authorized a nautical school to be run by six citizens, three appointed by the Governor and three by the Mayor of Philadelphia. Fifteen years previously Congress had passed an act to encourage the establishment of public marine schools, and it became possible for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco, each to have an eminently seaworthy warship of the United States handed over to the city fathers to serve as a nautical school. The Saratoga was allotted to Philadelphia. Formerly all the officers of the three American training-ships were officers of the United States Navy; but to-day, owing to exigencies of the Service, only the commander is of the Navy.

On the schoolships boys between the ages of 16 and 19, of good health and character and who show some aptitude for the sea, are carefully taught by the officers, under the direction of the commander, all the duties of a seaman so far as is possible having regard to the two-year limit of graduation. The Navy Department has widened the field of nautical school alumni by giving them the preference when the appointment of quartermasters for naval colliers is in order.

New York's schoolship, the St. Mary's, in command of Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., retired, returned to New York city on Sept. 28 to lie at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street for the winter term of the nautical school. Commander Hanus was asked by a reporter of the Evening Post about his efforts to secure a new vessel and the statements that the St. Mary's was unseaworthy. He replied that the old ship is perfectly sound, although, of course, her age makes it unlikely that she will stay so a great while longer. The reason for asking for another vessel was not her unseaworthy, but the fact that she was obsolete, and not equipped so as to permit

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of the proposed enlargement of the nautical school course to include electric and steam engineering. Commander Hanus has asked the New York Board of Education to try to get the Hartford for this purpose from the national Government until a new ship can be built. It is the opinion of Commander Hanus that the school should train its boys to take command either on the bridge or in the engineering room, as is the case in the Navy. At present there are few navigating officers in the merchant service who are equally capable of taking charge in the engineering room, but he thinks the nautical school should do its part towards raising the standard.

The Enterprise, the Massachusetts schoolship, is commanded by Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N., retired, and is about to return to Boston from her summer cruise.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Figures based on summaries included in the Eighteenth Annual Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1905, show that on June 30, 1905, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was 218,101.04 miles, or 4,196.70 miles more than at the end of the previous year. The operated mileage was 216,973.61 miles. The aggregate length of railway mileage,

including tracks of all kinds, was 306,796.74 miles. There were in service 48,357 locomotives. The total number of cars of all classes was 1,842,871, or 44,310 more than for 1904. These figures do not include cars owned by private commercial firms or corporations.

The number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States was 1,382,196. The total amount of wages and salaries was \$839,944,680. The number of passengers carried in the year was 738,834,667, 23,414,985 more than for 1904. The number of tons of freight carried was 1,427,731,905. The gross earnings of the railways for the year were \$2,082,482,406, for the first time exceeding the two billion mark. Operating expenses were \$1,390,602,152.

The total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 95,711, of which 9,703 represented the number of persons killed and 86,008 the number injured. The number of passengers killed was 537 and the number injured 10,457. In 1905, one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried, and one injured for every 70,655 carried.

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